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• ZURICH, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1985

No. 31,846

... who says that as a total
... killing himself, plans
... profits from his new in-
... suicidal teenagers. The
... are Only Human (Sec.
...) is about teen suicide.
... will go to the National
... for Youth Suicide Pre-

North Korea: A Visitor Finds Baffling Society

Three Israelis boarded a police bus in Jerusalem Wednesday after being convicted of anti-Arab terrorism. From left: Yehoshua Ben-Shoshan, Yehuda Etzion and Chaim Ben-David.

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...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, is a testament to the journal's impact on the field.

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Recorder of Indian Jet Found

The Associated Press
CORK, Ireland — Investigators have recovered the cockpit voice recorder of the Air-India jetliner that crashed into the Atlantic off Ireland on June 23, killing all 329 people on board, an Indian crash investigation team has announced.

The recorder is one of two "black boxes" that investigators hope will shed light on why the Boeing 747 went down without radioing a mayday call. There has been conflicting evidence on whether the crash might have been caused by a bomb.

The recorder was located Wednesday by an underwater robot and brought aboard the French vessel the *Léon Thévenin*, according to a statement issued by the team.

"It is in fairly good shape," said H.S. Khola, India's director of aviation safety.

Mr. Khola said the underwater robot, known as a Scarab submers-

ible, was sent back down immediately to search for the jumbo jet's flight data recorder, which takes continuous readings of the aircraft's key mechanical and electrical systems.

"Since we have recovered one, we are expecting the second to be close by and we are expecting to get it very soon," Mr. Khola said.

Mr. Khola said the recorders would be returned for examination to India, which is responsible for investigating the crash.

The cockpit voice recorder takes down conversation on the flight deck on a continuous-loop tape. It would also have picked up any alarms that went off before the crash.

Both it and the flight data recorder are located in the tail section of the airplane and are connected by wires to the cockpit.

Indian investigators have said an explosion on board is the most likely

ly explanation for the craft's sudden descent and the pilot's radio silence. However, Canadian crash experts helping in the inquiry have said that no evidence of a bomb or of bomb damage has been found in the debris and the bodies recovered so far.

Ken Lauterstein, the London representative of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, said the voice and flight data recorders are key pieces of evidence in any crash investigation.

The flight data recorder, Mr. Lauterstein said, records power settings of the engines, the course of the aircraft, altitude, airspeed and other instrument readings.

"As opposed to sounds, these are actual system settings in the aircraft. It provides a more accurate assessment of the situation of the aircraft prior to and at the time of the accident," he said.

Sheikh Says Lebanon Aim Is to Create Islamic State

By Patrick McNeely
Agence France Press
BAALBEK, Lebanon — A leader of the Islamic Hezbollah, or Party of God, has affirmed his group's allegiance to Iran and also its financial support from Iran.

He said the party's goal was to transform Lebanon into an Islamic republic, like Iran.

Sheikh Abbas Mussawi said in an interview last week that "Hezbollah's supreme leader is Imam Khomeini." He was referring to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian fundamentalist leader.

Hezbollah guerrillas are believed to have carried out the hijacking of the TWA airliner June 14 after it left Athens, which led to the hostage crisis in Beirut.

Asked how Hezbollah was financed, the sheikh said: "The money comes mainly from Tehran."

Reporters were questioned by Iranian militants as they arrived at Baalbek, though Syrian troops were present.

On terrorism, Sheikh Mussawi said: "Violence is justified. To be called a terrorist is an honor if violence is aimed at repelling the oppressor."

■ **Reagan Cautious on Rescue**
Los Angeles Times
President Ronald Reagan has said that the seven Americans abducted in Lebanon during the past 16 months "are being moved around quite often," and that their lives could be endangered by abrupt U.S. action.

"We must be very careful and not precipitate that threat being carried out," the president said Tuesday in a luncheon speech.

William H. Webster, the FBI director, warned that "we must keep our cool" in dealing with terrorists.

Another senior official said that President Hafez al-Assad of Syria was the "one person" who could obtain the release.

The Americans are among 13 foreigners abducted in Lebanon.

The cautious tone of the remarks by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Webster contrasted with the president's speech Monday. Then, he accused Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua of forming an international terrorist network "engaged in acts of war" against the United States and vowed action.

■ **Athens Complains to U.S.**
Foreign Minister Ioannis Hatzidakis said that the United States has not lifted its warning to Americans to avoid Greece. The Associated Press reported.



Iptisam Harb, 28, left, and Khaled Azrak, 20, were photographed before driving suicide-bomb cars into militia posts Tuesday in the Israeli security zone in Lebanon. The photographs were distributed by the Syrian National Socialist Party. The two belonged to the Greater Syria group.

Israeli Jets and Helicopter Gunships Raid 3 Palestinian Camps in Lebanon

The Associated Press
TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Israeli planes and helicopter gunships rocketed three Palestinian guerrilla bases near Tripoli on Wednesday, a day after two suicide car-bomb attacks took 15 lives in Israel's security zone in south Lebanon.

Palestinian sources said at least three people were killed and 29 were wounded in the Israeli raids.

Two Israeli fighter-bombers scored at least three direct hits with rockets on the headquarters of the Palestinian dissident, Colonel Sayed Musa, also known as Abu Musa, in the Nahr al-Bared camp, according to reports.

They said the jets hit a pipeline carrying crude oil from Iraq, sending up flames and a huge column of black smoke.

An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv said all the aircraft returned safely. The spokesman declined to say whether the raid was in retaliation for the suicide bombings in its security zone.

It was the seventh time this year Israel had sent its air force to strike guerrilla targets in Lebanon.

Israeli military sources in Tel Aviv, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said the guerrillas from Colonel Musa's faction have two bases in the complex six miles (9.6 kilometers) northeast of Tripoli.

Backed by helicopter gunships to suppress anti-aircraft fire, the jets also hit the Baddawi camp three miles northeast of Tripoli, Lebanon's second-largest city.

According to the Israeli military sources, the Baddawi camp was used by guerrillas from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a Syrian-backed Palestinian faction led by former Syrian Army captain, Ahmed Jibril.

North Korea, Iran Reply To Charge by Reagan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — North Korea charged Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan had "made a tacit declaration of war" against North Korea and four other countries when he referred to them as "a confederation of terrorist states."

The Foreign Ministry of Iran, a country also accused by Mr. Reagan, said that his charges were an attempt "to justify present and future aggression."

Addressing the American Bar Association on Monday, Mr. Reagan also singled out Cuba, Libya and Nicaragua as states engaged

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Denies Space Arms Concession

GENEVA (NYT) — Soviet negotiators said Wednesday that reports indicating willingness by Moscow to accept an arms treaty allowing research on space defense were "incorrect."

A statement, issued by Valeri Artyemeyev, an adviser to the Soviet team at arms talks in Geneva, referred to newspaper reports suggesting that Moscow had softened its intransigence toward research on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, designed to provide a space shield against Soviet missiles.

He said that a report in The New York Times and "articles and reports of a similar content which appeared in other newspapers, do not reflect the actual state of affairs at the negotiations." Asked to explain further, Mr. Artyemeyev invoked a confidentiality agreement between the two sides and said: "It means, the thing I referred to is incorrect."

Administration officials were quoted Monday as saying that members of the Soviet delegation had approached U.S. negotiators informally two weeks ago to say that Moscow would no longer seek to ban research, but could delineate between allowing laboratory and scientific research and banning development and testing.

Sri Lanka to Free 643, Lift Curfew

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — The government said Wednesday that it would release 643 of 1,197 Tamils being held as rebels and would immediately lift the night curfew in force in five northern districts.

Both measures appeared to indicate progress at the peace talks that began Monday in the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan between representatives of the Colombo government and Tamil separatists.

Sri Lanka's information minister, Ananda Tissa de Alwis, said, "The talks are proceeding well. No one expects finality, but a very useful understanding will be reached, narrowing differences so that both sides can see their way to a solution."

11,000 Women Attend Rights Forum

NAIROBI (AP) — A meeting prefacing the official end of the United Nations Decade for Women opened Wednesday, with 11,000 women from 150 countries present and an official of the host country urging females to overcome barriers that stand in the way of full equality.

Kenneth Matiba, Kenya's minister of culture and social services, opened the meeting with an expression of male identity with the women's struggle, saying, "We, the women of the world, shall overcome."

Organizers said the meeting, called Forum '85, was held to assess the progress during the UN's Decade for Women and to determine what still needed to be done. It will overlap a 12-day UN World Conference on Women, which opens Monday in Nairobi.

U.S. Report Warns of Old Medicines

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The federal government has "lost control" of prescription drugs and may no longer be able to assure their safety because pharmaceuticals are being distributed at discount prices through a thriving submarket, according to a House subcommittee report released Wednesday.

"Consumers can no longer purchase prescription drugs with the certainty that the products are safe and effective," said the report, prompted by the discovery last year of subpotent birth control pills in at least 12 states.

The report said that nonprofit hospitals, which receive huge discounts from drug manufacturers, buy more pharmaceuticals than they need and sell the excess to illegal distributors, known as diversers. Diversers sell the supplies to legitimate wholesalers who offer the merchandise to pharmacies at a discounted price.

3 Sentenced in U.K. Smuggling Plot

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP) — Three British businessmen have been sentenced to prison after being convicted of plotting to smuggle mainly U.S.-made military components to South Africa in violation of an international arms embargo.

Michael Gardner, 56, a hotelier and property developer, was sentenced to 15 months in prison and fined £100,000 (about \$136,500 dollars). Judge William Marx-Jones called him the mastermind of "an extensive, profitable and well-organized undercover operation."

Derek Salt, 61, and Malcolm Bird, 49, were convicted in Birmingham Crown Court of conspiring to violate the 1977 United Nations embargo on arms shipments to South Africa. Mr. Salt was sentenced to jail for 10 months and fined £25,000, and Mr. Bird was sentenced to three months.

For the Record

Photo Cami, an alternate member of Albania's Politburo, was appointed to the Central Committee secretariat at a two-day meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee, the state press agency, ATA, reported Wednesday.

Three armed men kidnapped a 65-year-old landowner Wednesday near the northern Spanish Basque town of San Sebastian, officials said. No ransom demand or claim of responsibility had been made, but officials did not rule out the possibility that Basque separatists staged the abduction.

The Texas Supreme Court upheld Wednesday a state rule barring high school students from sports or other extracurricular activities if they are failing any course.

Explosions shook the Greenpeace protest vessel Rainbow Warrior on Wednesday in Auckland, New Zealand. One person was missing after the ship's hull apparently was torn open below the waterline.

Abdennour Ali Yahia, an attorney in Algiers and president of the newly formed Algerian League for the Right of Man, has been arrested by security police, his family said Wednesday. They said they did not know where or on what charges he was being held.

Satellite Dish Faces Hassles

(Continued from Page 1)

organization, are seeking laws to restrain Home Box Office from scrambling its signals.

They do not contend that they deserve to get services at no charge but that the airwaves are another frontier that should not be tampered with. Dish owners say that rather than tampering with the receiving mechanisms, the broadcasters should build revenue by including advertising in the programming.

In Atlanta the Turner Broadcasting System, which produces the Cable News Network, has begun a campaign to instruct dish owners to send in \$25 a month voluntarily for monitoring its programming.

Turner has received a few letters in this regard, but representatives of the company say that its main purpose is to establish a legal claim to its signals.

A cable company in Denver said that up to 5 percent of its market had been lost to dish owners who felt that they only had to make one investment and then get programs free forever.

The rise in the popularity of satellite dishes followed the boom in cable television, although at first it was confined to a few video engineers and residents of rural areas who were largely without television of any kind.

But Chuck Hewitt, the vice president of the owners' lobbying group, said that starting in 1983 about 30 percent of all sales had been made to urban and suburban homeowners.

The second area of complications involves legal issues.

To give dish owners legal backing, Senator Barry M. Goldwater, an Arizona Republican who has a satellite dish on his property, co-sponsored Section 705 of the Communications Act, which was passed by Congress last year, to guarantee owners the right to intercept any unscrambled broadcasts they can pick up from their yard.

North Korea: A Glimpse at a Secret Land

(Continued from Page 1)

thatched cottage at the foot of a wooded hillside, organ music filters through the trees, as though from a church among the pines. Along this path, in reverential groups marching behind red flags, nearly two million citizens come yearly to pay obeisance to the "immortal father," and "genius of the revolution."

The official legend that has grown up around the president has been extended to envelop his entire family.

At Mangyongdae, visitors are told that the "heroic" traditions stretch back to the leader's grandfather, who is said to have sunk a U.S. "warship," the General Sherman, when it appeared in Korean waters in the 19th century. The ship was actually a cargo vessel. A similar hagiography envelops his father, mother and uncle.

Many of the tales of family accomplishments strain credibility. South Koreans describe much of this legend as fake. The leader's detractors have maintained at various times that he is not Kim Il Sung but an impostor who assumed the identity of a man who founded a guerrilla struggle against Japanese forces in the 1930s.

Another version says that Mr. Kim spent the key years of the struggle against the Japanese being groomed politically in Moscow. Most of the evidence to the contrary is in the form of paintings.

In any case, officials insist that Mr. Kim has fashioned a political system that will outlive him. But a number of diplomats, Western and Communist, said the size of the cult and the austere nature of life here could make him an inviting target for "demythification."

Mr. Kim's answer to this has been the advancement of his son, who has increasingly taken over important public duties, including a ballyhooed official visit to China

in 1983. Officials deny there is a dynasty in the making.

Like his father, the younger Kim has an obligatory title, "Dear Leader," and his own series of adulatory books. He also merits his own red plastic plaques mounted over the doorway of every room in every institution he has visited, often alongside plaques for his father.

Outside looking for signs that things may change get little encouragement from the public profile of the younger Mr. Kim, who has his father's portly build and leads his father's way with words. A Western diplomat, who wonders whether the son will be able to hold off challenges from powerful rivals of his father's generation when the transition comes, says sourly, "He doesn't look like a leader, he looks like a leader's son."

The extent of the cult of the Kims causes a shaking of heads even among Soviet bloc representatives.

"It cannot be explained in rational terms," an East European diplomat said to a train companion. His words protected from eavesdroppers by the clattering of the carriage wheels, the diplomat added: "What is going on here has reached a stage where one must talk about the abnormal."

Toward the end of this correspondent's stay, officials said that any "objective" report would act as a "disaster," as one of them put it, "that the reason we respect our great leader so much is that our country has a 5,000-year history in which we have suffered very much, and now, because of our great leader, we are living very well."

By closely supervising the visit from morning to night, the officials made verification of their claims difficult. But visits to a school, a hospital, a department store, and a worker's apartment, among others, as well as observations of life along

the way, suggested that standards have risen sharply since the 1950-53 war, to a level that many in the developing world, including China, might envy.

Nonetheless, the intensity of the praises for President Kim and the formulations with which they were expressed, coupled with apparent lack of enthusiasm among those voicing them, left the strong impression that "an undying love" for President Kim and his son is less gratitude than compulsion.

Almost the first thing a visitor sees on entering the country at Sinuiju, the border city across the Yalu River from China, is a massive alabaster statue of President Kim in a heroic, striding pose.

His statues dominate every city and town, his unsmiling portraits adorn most public buildings, tomes by him and about him fill bookshops to the exclusion of virtually everything else, and his sayings are emblazoned everywhere, even on granite tablets beside country roads.

The iconography is reminiscent of the imagery of the medieval Christian church. Paintings and billboards depict Kim Il Sung standing a head taller than people clustered about him, usually a step or two ahead, and the subject of adoring gazes. Where he is depicted alone, or with his son, it is often in an other-worldly setting, as in a wall-sized painting in a hotel lobby showing the two men on a mountain at sunset.

Although invoking his name and citing his sayings is a reflex with officials, they profess to know very little about him personally. Diplomats offer little more information, saying that he is genial in his audiences with dignitaries but secretive about his movements.

TOMORROW: Daily life.



'Looney Tunes,' Reagan's Phrase, Tests Translators

The Associated Press
President Ronald Reagan's denunciation Monday of terrorist nation ruled, he said, by "loofies, looney tunes and squalid criminals" produced a variety of translations around the world for "looney tunes." The term is taken from a U.S. cartoon series produced for movie theaters and now shown on television in many countries.

Some editors opted for words referring to comic-strip characters, others for "lunatic," from which "looney" is derived, and some chose "fool." Major newspapers in France ignored the expression, as did the papers of Israel and Japan. Major papers in Britain reported it without comment.

Newspapers in the Netherlands translated "looney tunes" as "strip figures," or "comic-strip figures." In Beirut, the Arabic-language daily *Al Nahar* used the word "majnoon," meaning "crazies."

The West German Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung used "Geistesgestörten," or "deranged."

The state radio of Belgium, where the cartoons are shown on television, used the English "looney tunes" in its report.

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Stockman Resignation Viewed With Regret; Timing Attacked

By Sandra Salmons
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Congressional leaders, economists and members of the financial community have expressed sharp regret over David A. Stockman's departure as federal budget director, announced Tuesday by the White House. They have voiced concern that his outspoken advocacy of reduced budget deficits and higher taxes might not be heard during the remainder of the Reagan term.

"It's a real loss," said Willard C. Butcher, chief executive of the Chase Manhattan Bank. "There is no one in Washington who knows the numbers as well, and no one who has had a greater dedication to closing the budget deficit gap."

Some suggested that Mr. Stockman's departure as director of the Office of Management and Budget, effective Aug. 1, would have no effect on negotiations on the fiscal 1986 budget.

"Whatever is going to happen in budget is already in process," said Allen Sinai, chief economist for Shearson Lehman Brothers. "The bottom line is that Reagan wants to see a significant deficit reduction this year, so there will be one."

But conferees from the House of Representatives and Senate have been unable to reach an agreement on a budget plan for the next fiscal year. Representative William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania, the Democratic chairman of the House budget committee, said he was

"shocked" at the timing of the resignation. He called it "a serious blow to the process," which could "slow down the reaching of a compromise and breaking the logjam."

There was general agreement that Mr. Stockman's loss would be keenly felt in future budget negotiations, Mr. Sinai said.

"Stockman's influence has been greater than most as he has been in command more than most budget directors," he said. "He's been the major force for cutting the non-defense budget in both terms."

Salim B. Lewis of the brokerage firm that bears his name, said that one reason the news had negligible impact in financial markets late Tuesday was that there had been widespread rumors for months that Mr. Stockman would leave the administration this summer.

"We heard as early as January that by June he'd be out," Mr. Lewis said.

Another reason, according to David Jones, chief economist for Aubrey G. Lantson & Co., a government securities brokerage, is that there is a perception that Mr. Stockman's influence inside the administration had waned recently.

"The more powerful personalities in negotiations are Don Regan and James Baker," Mr. Jones said. Mr. Regan is the president's chief of staff and Mr. Baker is the Treasury secretary.

Whatever his impact on the budget, Mr. Stockman was considered

to have an extraordinary grasp of the details.

"Stockman was the best budget director since the Office of Management and Budget began," said Alan Greenspan, who headed the Council of Economic Advisers in the Ford administration. "His unique knowledge of the details of the budget process, of political implications and practicality will be exceptionally difficult if not impossible to replace."

As for the timing of the decision, Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, said Tuesday: "Dave took the decision to leave the first of August because August is the month that closes one budget cycle and basically begins another, which starts September 1. He thought the president should have a two-month period to select a successor."

Mr. Stockman has a total of 25 years of experience in the White House, Mr. Speakes said. He was drafted into the service by the Reagan administration in 1981.

Mr. Stockman now is paid \$75,000 a year. As one of 88 managing directors at the New York investment banking firm of Salomon Brothers, his salary may range between \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year.

But he will probably receive far more in bonuses. In some cases, senior officers make more than \$1 million a year.

According to the Washington Post, administration officials listed



David A. Stockman

Tuesday some possible replacements for Mr. Stockman.

The list includes, but may not be limited to: Drew Lewis, the former transportation secretary who is now chief executive officer for Warner-Ames; Malcolm Baldrige, the secretary of commerce; Richard G. Darman, deputy secretary of the Treasury; and Alton Keel, associate director of the budget office for national security and international affairs.

Mr. Keel is believed to have been recommended by Mr. Stockman to be his replacement.

Mr. Darman, whom a Treasury spokesman said was "not interested" in the job, is considered highly qualified but likely to encounter conservative opposition on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Baldrige has made it known he wants the job but is not believed to have the favor of Mr. Regan and other high officials. Mr. Lewis, who was unavailable for comment Tuesday, would probably be a popular choice on Capitol Hill.

U.S. Senate Acts to Ease Gun Restrictions

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has decisively approved an overhaul of U.S. gun-control laws that would generally make it easier for Americans to buy, sell and transport firearms.

The main change in the legislation, approved Tuesday, would make it legal to buy a gun outside a purchaser's home state, as long as the purchaser had a face-to-face meeting with the dealer and the transaction did not violate state law. Most interstate purchases are now prohibited.

The measure also would guarantee gun owners the right to carry weapons across state lines as long as they were kept unloaded and in a place without easy access, such as a car trunk.

Other provisions would make it more difficult for federal law-enforcement agents to inspect gun dealerships and more difficult to prove that both dealers and buyers had violated gun-control statutes.

The 79-15 vote in favor of the bill demonstrated the political power of the National Rifle Association, which has long campaigned for revision of the gun-control law that was passed in 1968 after the assassinations of Robert F. Kennedy and the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.

The bill now goes to the House of Representatives, where opponents of the measure control key committee posts and have pledged to block its passage. Supporters of the bill say they might resort to extraordinary parliamentary maneuvers to force a floor vote in the House.

Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., a Democrat of New Jersey who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that he would insist on significant modifications to the Senate bill. They would include a uniform 14-day waiting period before an out-of-state gun buyer could obtain a weapon from a dealer and restoration of the present interstate sales and transport ban for handguns, he said.

Senate opponents of the bill threatened to filibuster against it but then dropped their plans after sponsors agreed to accept several compromise amendments that softened the impact of the bill on existing law.

In addition, the sponsors accepted a provision, long sought by gun-control advocates, that would ban the importation of parts used in small pistols. Importing an assembled pistol, the most frequently used weapon used in violent crime, is already barred under current law.

According to statistics provided by Handgun Control, a Washington lobbying group that had worked hard to defeat the Senate bill, handguns were used to kill 9,014 people in 1983.

Fewer Firearms Sold
James Brooke of The New York Times reported from New Haven, Connecticut:

Americans are buying far fewer new firearms in the 1980s than they did in the 1960s and 1970s, according to statistics provided by gun dealers and manufacturers and the U.S. government.

Declining crime rates, shrinking space for hunting, tighter gun-control laws, economic hard times for blue-collar workers and a waning interest by young people in hunting and target shooting are among the reasons cited by gun dealers and manufacturers for the slowdown.

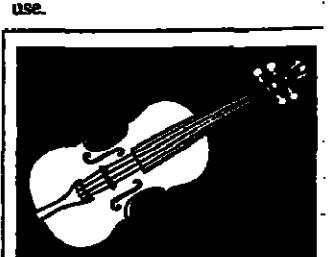
Rifle production in the United States is at half the level of a decade ago, and handgun production has fallen by about one-quarter since 1982, according to the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Imports have remained largely constant over the decade.

According to the bureau, 1 million rifles were made in the United

States in 1983, compared with 2.1 million in 1974. Handgun production rose steadily through the 1970s, peaked in 1982 at 2.6 million, then dropped to 2 million in 1983. Figures for the first half of 1984 indicate that production has remained stagnant.

"We believe the youth of today aren't really gun-oriented," said Tony Warren, general manager of Continental Arms Corp., a gun dealer in Manhattan. Mr. Warren said his sales of handguns had been cut in half since 1980.

Despite the drop in production, officials noted, about 75 million rifles, pistols and shotguns have been made in the United States since 1970. Because of the long life of guns, most of these are still in use.



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Meese Assails High Court For Rulings on Religion

By Philip Hager
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has bluntly criticized the Supreme Court, asserting that the justices' reaffirmation of strict governmental neutrality toward religion would have struck the nation's founding fathers as "somewhat bizarre."

Mr. Meese, speaking at a meeting of the American Bar Association on Tuesday, made his first major statement about the Supreme Court since he became attorney general earlier this year.

"Too many of the court's opinions, on the whole, have been policy choices than articulations of long-term constitutional principles," he said. The court's "voting blocs, the arguments, all reveal a greater allegiance to what the court thinks constitutes sound public policy than a deference to what the constitution — its text and intention — may demand."

Mr. Meese's remarks came as a surprise, because attorneys general in recent times have rarely, if ever, criticized the court so directly. And Mr. Meese was the second cabinet member to recently do so. Education Secretary William J. Bennett last week called rulings barring public schoolteachers from conducting remedial classes in parochial schools "terrible," reflecting "a hostility toward religion."

The attorney general did not utter some of the more forceful criticisms contained in his prepared text, a sign that he was not ready to attack the court as emphatically as some of his aides would like.

For example, the text of Mr. Meese's speech issued by the Justice Department said that "nowhere else has the principle of federalism been dealt so politically violent and constitutionally suspect a blow as by the theory of incorporation."

This is a reference to a 60-year-old series of decisions in which the court has ruled that most of the provisions of the Bill of Rights, which originally applied only to the federal government, were made applicable to the states as well by adoption of the 14th Amendment after the Civil War.

Mr. Meese asserted that the justices had used "bewildering, Catch-22 logic" in the school cases. The court said that sending public schoolteachers into private schools impermissibly "advanced" religion, while close supervision of such instructors — to make sure they steered clear of religion — impermissibly "entangled" government and religion.

Powell Ponders Future
Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. has been forced to consider the possibility of retirement from the court as he recuperates from two recent operations, sources told The Associated Press.

His decision will hinge on how well he recuperates through the summer from last January's surgery for removal of a cancerous prostate and a hernia operation he underwent Monday at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, the sources said.

Justice Powell, 77, has told associates at the court that he wants to continue his work as a justice but that the decision will hinge on his health.

Officials said the test, held on Tuesday, probably destroyed the \$200-million test reactor, which will have to be cut up and buried. The only things that can be saved are the dome-shaped containment building for the reactor and any undamaged fuel rods that can be reprocessed for their unburned fuel.

The partial meltdown took place at a test reactor in the Snake River Basin, 55 miles (90 kilometers) west of Idaho Falls. It took four and one-half minutes and produced temperatures of more than 2,400 degrees centigrade (4,400 degrees Fahrenheit) at the center of the uranium core.

The test was conducted by the Department of Energy and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to imitate as nearly as possible the conditions that brought on the partial meltdown in 1979 of the uranium fuel core of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Middletown, Pennsylvania.

The test was run to see how a partial meltdown triggers nuclear fission and to track the release, movement and disposition of radioactive products inside the reactor containment building.

In the months ahead the radioactivity of every part of the inside of the vessel will be measured and analyzed to see how much escaped from the fuel rods and how far it got.

"It appears that the test was a complete success," a spokesman for the Energy Department said.

Career Naval Diplomat Nominated To Be Chairman of U.S. Joint Chiefs

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan nominated Admiral William J. Crowe Jr. on Wednesday to become chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

If confirmed by the Senate, Admiral Crowe, the commander in chief of Pacific and Indian Ocean forces, will replace General John W. Vessey Jr. on Oct. 1, more than eight months before General Vessey's second two-year term is to expire.

The chairman is the highest-ranking military adviser to the president. He presides over the joint chiefs, who are the heads of the army, navy, air force and marine corps, and presents the corporate view on military issues to the president.

General Vessey, an army officer, has been telling friends for some time that he would like to retire early. He will be doing so at a time when the chairman of the joint chiefs will be presiding over the most contentious appointment of the Pentagon budget since President

Reagan took office, because of congressionally imposed cuts.

Admiral Crowe, 60, is a polished diplomat and officer who earned a doctorate in political science from Princeton University after graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1946.

As head of the largest of the unified commands, he has been responsible for all military activities in an area covering about half the globe, and he has negotiated with dozens of governments.

In other recent assignments he was commander of the Middle East Force, with headquarters in Bahrain; deputy chief of naval operations for planning and operations; and commander of allied forces in southern Europe.

Pentagon sources said that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger was immensely impressed by Admiral Crowe's knowledge of world affairs and had recommended him to Mr. Reagan when it became obvious that General Vessey wanted to retire before the June 18 expiration of his term.

Admiral Crowe is among those military leaders who believe that any war with the Soviet Union would escalate to a worldwide conflict rather than being confined to one area of the world.

He has said that the United States and the Soviet Union are "engaged in a monumental struggle of each other" but "must somehow find a way to coexist" peacefully.

In the meantime, he said, the United States needs "desperately" to modernize its weapons delivery systems. "I don't suggest that we increase our arsenal of warheads," he said, "only that we modernize our delivery systems so that we can continue to meet the Soviet threat" and convince Moscow that "it is in our mutual best interest to disarm."

If he is confirmed by the Senate, Admiral Crowe's major battle inside the Pentagon over the next few years is expected to be refereeing interservice rivalry about what programs must be canceled to decrease the military budget to lower levels ordered by Congress.



Admiral William J. Crowe



General John W. Vessey Jr.

Vietnam May Let U.S. Search Crash Sites for MIAs

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vietnam has indicated a willingness for the first time to let U.S. technicians search for the remains of missing American servicemen at sites where U.S. aircraft crashed during the Vietnam War.

Assistant Defense Secretary Richard L. Armitage said Tuesday that the United States previously failed to obtain Hanoi's approval to "excavate" the several hundred places where U.S. planes went down in the 1960s and 1970s.

But a U.S. technical team that visited Vietnam last week was taken to the site of a B-52 bomber crash outside Hanoi and allowed to

conduct a preliminary survey to determine what equipment and manpower would be needed to dig and search, Mr. Armitage said at a Pentagon briefing.

While Vietnamese authorities have yet to approve excavations of the crash sites, he said, their willingness to permit a preliminary survey outside Hanoi indicates they are leaning in that direction.

"We assume some form of cooperation on an excavation site would be forthcoming," said Mr. Armitage, the Pentagon's chief adviser on MIAs.

The visiting U.S. team was provided the names of 26 missing American servicemen whose re-

mains Hanoi promised to turn over to the United States, the largest such return since the war ended 10 years ago.

Mr. Armitage called the Vietnamese pledge a "positive step," possibly foreshadowing cooperation on site excavations.

He indicated that permission to dig up crash sites would be a significant breakthrough in U.S. efforts to account for the 2,464 Americans still missing in Indochina, including 1,820 in Vietnam. Since the end of the war, the remains of 116 Americans have been returned, including 99 from Vietnam.

Mr. Armitage said that the crash sites could contain a "good number" of U.S. airmen who went

down with their planes, but he declined to estimate how many.

"We know that the Vietnamese have a lot more information than we do," he said. "We know that there are a lot more investigations they could be conducting and we could be conducting with them if they allow it."

U.S. Endorsement Withheld
Secretary of State George P. Shultz withheld U.S. endorsement Wednesday of a peace plan for Southeast Asia proposed by the United Nations. He said the plan was "not a thorough explanation of it. Reports reported from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia."

But Mr. Shultz did not repeat the specific reservations he had voiced about the proposal mapped out this week by the Association of South-east Asian Nations.

"Our general disposition is to support the initiatives of ASEAN and we certainly want to learn about it and see what ideas should be after a thorough explanation," he said.

ASEAN is comprised of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Mr. Shultz said that the plan for indirect peace talks between a Vietnamese delegation, including representatives of the pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh and anti-Vietnamese Cambodian guerrillas, would be the main topic of his talks Thursday with ASEAN foreign ministers.

Several times in the past few days, Mr. Shultz has said he was concerned that the proposed Phnom Penh presence in the Vietnamese delegation could constitute recognition of the regime installed by Hanoi in 1979.

The Chinese have refused to accede to that treaty because, they say, it is an effort by the United States and the Soviet Union to dominate others.

U.S. officials said the main achievement of the civilian nuclear power accord being negotiated was that China would, in effect, accept constraints on weapons spread without having signed the 1968 treaty.

Russians Launch Space Lab

Moscow — The Soviet Union launched a satellite Wednesday to study the effects of space on organisms, Tass said. It did not say if any animals or plants were on the satellite, Cosmos-1667, but previous experiments have involved monkeys, fish and other small animals.

U.S., China Are Said to Make Progress On Complications With Nuclear Pact

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration official said Tuesday that the United States and China had made progress on a nuclear energy accord initiated last year but subsequently snagged by problems.

The official said the pact would be concluded in time for a visit in two weeks by President Li Xiangnan. Others cautioned, however, that technical details could delay its completion.

The accord would allow U.S. companies to compete for contracts to build nuclear power stations in China. It would also commit China, which has developed

nuclear weapons, not to help others to develop them. Beijing has given such a pledge.

The agreement would end a difficult period in relations that began when the White House rushed the accord to completion so President Ronald Reagan would have something to announce on a visit to Beijing in 1984.

The accord was initiated during the visit and would ordinarily have been routinely sent to Congress for approval. But when U.S. officials began studying it, they said that China, according to intelligence information, might be in violation by helping Pakistan develop nuclear weapons.

Embarrassed by the development, the administration sought clarification from Beijing, but the Chinese balked at reopening talks.

Earlier this year, China showed new interest, and an unpublished trip was made to China in June by Richard T. Kennedy, special adviser to Secretary of State George P. Shultz on curbing a spread of nuclear weapons.

China apparently believes that a nuclear device it is supplying to Pakistan is allowed, while the United States says it is not. The State Department official said the language of the pact was not changed, but an exchange of views on interpretation now satisfies the Americans.

Kim's Son Is in Charge, Prince Sihanouk Says

The Associated Press

BEIJING — President Kim Il Sung's son, Kim Jong Il, is in effect ruling North Korea, according to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled Cambodian leader who often visits North Korea.

Prince Sihanouk said the young Kim was heading "the country because President Kim Il Sung is getting old and he wants to let his son replace him in many, many fields. Kim Jong Il deals with the party, with the army and with the other builders of the country."

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How to Prolong the Oil Glut

With petroleum prices tumbling, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is reduced to a quarrelsome club of cousins, each trying to avoid the lunch check. But the temptation to gloat should be resisted. Oil gluts have happened before. The price of prolonging the present one is careful planning.

OPEC's current woes, while difficult to predict five years ago, are easily explained. Though the oil exporters claim to be a cartel that can set prices and enforce them by controlling production, they have never achieved the necessary discipline. Most have always exported as much oil as possible. Only Saudi Arabia has significantly affected the price because it alone has enough production capacity and surplus wealth to adjust its output.

It was easy for Saudi Arabia to manage the cartel at the pre-1973 price of about \$15 a barrel. But at \$25 to \$35 the demand fell far below potential supply, and even Saudi restraint could not hold the price. After peaking at 14 million barrels a day during the Iranian revolution, Saudi production steadily declined to a current level of a mere 2 million barrels. And an annual Saudi trade surplus of \$70 billion has plummeted to an unsustainable deficit of \$20 billion. Any further reduction in oil production would thus have to come at the expense of other exporters, whose discord guarantees more years of sluggish oil prices.

So why not yield to the temptation to sit back and enjoy OPEC's travail? Because as prices fall to the predicted \$20 a barrel, the supply-and-demand gap will narrow and, probably within a decade, the Saudis will be back in the driver's seat.

One good way to postpone that day of reckoning would be to speed up America's stockpiling of oil in a strategic reserve. No conceivable amount of stockpiling could match the Saudi reserves or replace Saudi production for very long. But a much larger reserve could effectively blunt any threat of political blackmail. An even better response would combine conservation in the United States with a long-term effort to encourage investment in new sources of oil worldwide.

Shortsightedly, none of these measures are being seriously planned. Purchases for the oil reserve are being cut back to save money. Washington yawns at the notion of subsidizing the development of oil resources in Latin America and Africa. And even though the inflation-adjusted price of oil is now 40 percent lower than it was in 1981, conservation taxes are dismissed as politically unacceptable.

When the Saudis can again afford to reduce their production and resume paying for OPEC lunches, do not blame some mean cartel. Remember this moment and blame ourselves.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Zimbabwe Is Still Special

Zimbabwe's ethnic majority, the Shona-speaking tribes, have now given a strong vote of confidence in a free election to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Meanwhile the country's minorities, the Ndebele-speakers and the whites, have celebrated their constitutional rights by electing representatives Mr. Mugabe finds distasteful. Such freedom is rare in Africa, and is one of Zimbabwe's special strengths.

Yet Mr. Mugabe, who began his term as an apostle of reconciliation, now vents frustration at any support for his opponents and speaks of soon turning Zimbabwe into a one-party state. Mobs of his supporters are again attacking Ndebele-speaking opponents. A once pragmatic politician seems to have lost sight of pluralism's practical advantages. The course he preaches has brought weakness and turmoil to many neighboring states.

Nation-building in Africa has been encumbered by arbitrary boundaries drawn in colonial times, mixing often antagonistic tribal groups into a single polity. This virtually guaranteed the post-independence struggles for political and economic domination. Zimbabwe's struggles have so far been mediated through the ballot box. As power flowed from the whites toward the Shona, mostly bypassing the Ndebele, there has been bitterness and occasional violence and repression. But violence has been contained and the economy has been spared significant disruption. This may not have been the case if minority groups had been shut out.

The British- brokered constitutional compromise that ended a low-level guerrilla war has now run half its 10-year term. The Mugabe government still demonstrably lacks the full confidence of minority voters. Yet Mr. Mugabe strongly hints he may scrap the constitution years ahead of schedule. "The Western world can say what it wants," he declares. Undoubtedly. But what of his fellow citizens?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Well Done, David Stockman

David Stockman's career as President Ronald Reagan's budget director was most notable not for the debt-cutting he tried to do in the federal forest, but for a kind of intellectual and moral integrity that is rarely found in national public life, and that any administration would be lucky to have. There is irony here, because Mr. Stockman's most famous moments were those he spent in or uncomfortably near the president's woodshed, when it turned out he had said very different things about policy in private from those he was spouting in public. Both inside and outside the administration, for opposite reasons, he lost some credibility in these affairs. But in the end he gained. Mr. Stockman has been one of the important truth-tellers in this administration. It is a tribute to Mr. Reagan, to whom a considerable part of that sometimes unpleasant truth was told, that he kept Mr. Stockman on.

There has always been a tension within the administration between two economic camps, the more ideological and the more conventional, the supply-siders and the budget-balancers. Mr. Stockman, a lover of theory, sounded at first as if he might be one of the former. But the budget job has its own imperatives. Mr. Stockman became a voice of relative moderation within the administration on both the

defense buildup and taxes. As the deficit soared he pressed for less of the one and more of the other. He mostly lost these arguments, and in that bottom-line sense his tenure has been, if not disastrous, then surely paradoxical. His years of celebrated budget-cutting were years when the government seemed truly to lose control of the budget. But Mr. Stockman was budget director, not president.

On domestic programs, Mr. Stockman said in his first year in office that the administration would be evenhanded and cut programs of benefit to business and the middle class no less than those benefiting the poor. But it was not evenhanded: The poor were hurt most.

In this most recent budget, however, Mr. Stockman came to where he said he would be. His goal has been where possible to extract the government not just from social equations but also from the economy. The current budget would do that — at the considerable risk of offending some of the building blocks of any future Republican majority: farmers, military retirees, the great mass of middle-class parents with children in or near college.

We have often taken issue with Mr. Stockman. But we have deep respect for the manner in which he has served the president.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

A Welcome Step by Vietnam

Vietnam's sudden decision to return the remains of 26 U.S. servicemen missing in action is at once a hopeful diplomatic sign and perverse proof that Hanoi has been toying with American emotions for a long, long time. Each time in the past that Vietnam has released the remains of much smaller numbers of MIAs, it has insisted unconvincedly that it knew of no others. Now the pretense is gone. Vietnam last week announced that in the next

two years it wants to clear up questions concerning more than 2,400 servicemen the United States still lists as missing.

Welcome as this step may be, it does not address the emigration of up to 10,000 Vietnamese who allied themselves with the United States during the war and were subsequently sent to "re-education" camps by victorious Communist forces. Nor does it deal with many thousands of Amerasian children America is prepared to admit, along with their mothers.

—THE BALTIMORE SUN

FROM OUR JULY 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Aviator Soars to New Record
NEW YORK — Mr. Walter Brookings, in a Wright airplane, made what is asserted to be a new record for high flights at Atlantic City [on July 9]. It was announced that he had reached an altitude of 17,175 feet. The aviator remained in the air an hour and two minutes, making circles more than two miles in diameter, going higher and higher and arousing the enthusiasm of many thousands of persons on the Boardwalk. Mr. Brookings made the descent in seven minutes. His gasoline gave out and the motor stopped when he was 5,600 feet high, with the ocean directly under him. His descent was then made in a series of circular glides, finishing with sharp swerving, which the spectators took for a final act of daring, but which really was the only move that could have saved the aviator from dashing into the ocean.

1935: Call for Irish Republic Rejected
LONDON — The British government's refusal to agree to the Irish Free State's becoming a republic and then acknowledging the King for certain external affairs was announced by J.H. Thomas, the Dominions Secretary, during a debate on Anglo-Irish affairs in the House of Commons [on July 10]. After recalling President Eamon de Valera's recent reference to King George as "a foreign king," Mr. Thomas said: "It is no good mincing matters. If you were prepared to accept all the privileges and advantages of the British Commonwealth of Nations, then that must carry with it all obligations and responsibilities. Mr. de Valera's views are well known to me. I can summarize them in a sentence. He said: 'First we must be a republic, but for certain external affairs, we would be prepared to recognize your King.'"



Why SDI Will Help to Create a Safer World

By Caspar W. Weinberger

The writer is U.S. Secretary of Defense.

WASHINGTON — In a few weeks the world will pause to remember the birth of the Atomic Age. Many will wonder whether the fearful shadow cast by nuclear weapons can ever be lifted.

There is cause for hope. Two years ago President Ronald Reagan offered a bold new vision for peace. We call it the Strategic Defense Initiative. The SDI is aimed at exploring innovative ideas for effective, non-nuclear defenses against ballistic missiles.

As with many visionary ideas, the SDI has stirred resistance. However, we are convinced that Americans largely support the president's vision.

One of the more puzzling aspects of the criticism is its "can't do" tone, as if the critics have forgotten how often U.S. science has surmounted seemingly impossible challenges.

The argument, much of it misinformed, has tended to obscure SDI's basic purpose. It provides for the research to enable the president and Congress to decide whether to proceed with the deployment of a reliable defense against ballistic missiles. This research goal can and will be met without violating the treaty governing anti-ballistic missiles.

During the 1970s some people held an illusionary belief that the Russians might accept what Henry A. Kissinger has called "the historically amazing theory that vulnerability contributed to peace, and invulnerability contributed to the risks of war."

However, since the signing of the ABM treaty in 1972, the Soviet Union has spent roughly as much on all forms of strategic defense as it has on its huge offensive program. The Soviets have built more than a half-dozen major laser research and development facilities and test ranges. More than 10,000 Soviet scientists and engineers are associated with laser development alone.

In the aggregate, Soviet defensive activities suggest that the Soviet Union may be preparing to break out of the ABM treaty by establishing an ABM defense of its territory — even as it claims that our research program is destabilizing and must be stopped.

In contrast, the United States, to date, has done only minimal research in the field since the ABM treaty was signed. We need to accelerate our research, and base it on these beliefs:

• Uncertainty enhances deterrence. An effective strategic defense would cause an enemy to think twice before risking nuclear aggression, because it would increase enormously the uncertainty of achieving a successful disarming attack. An effective U.S. defense would not have to be leak-proof to create this uncertainty.

• Avoidance of technological surprise. It would serve as a hedge against being surprised by a Soviet breakthrough in advanced defense technologies. Such a breakthrough would seriously tilt the balance against us and put us at great risk.

• A prudent hedge against possible major Soviet defense deployment. In the near term our research program represents a wise investment against the possibility of a breakout of the ABM treaty by the Russians. With knowledge of the state of our research program, they might decide against deployment of advanced de-

fenses. This is especially important because the Soviet Union already has violated the ABM treaty in ways that imply an intention to expand its strategic defense system.

• Protection against accidents. Strategic defense could be an additional "insurance policy" against the

offensive arms reductions. The deeper the arms reductions, the greater the danger posed by Soviet non-compliance. Strategic defenses could reduce this danger. We cannot ignore the many Soviet violations of agreements that they have signed in the past.

• Policing a nuclear-disarmed

world. In the absence of an adequate defense it is unlikely that any American president would sign a comprehensive nuclear disarmament treaty, or that the U.S. Senate would ratify such a treaty. Nuclear disarmament is a distant goal, but one that we should not forego.

From the very outset we have stressed that strategic defense and arms reductions could and should work together, each making the other more effective. This administration shares with its allies the desire for

meaningful nuclear-arms reductions, not pseudo arms-control agreements that codify enormous increases. We still hold this belief.

Arms reductions and strategic defenses could provide a basis for a new American relationship with the Soviet Union. Together, our governments share the common goal of avoiding nuclear war. The Russians already have cooperated with us in certain ways to reduce the risks of nuclear catastrophe. We have agreed to upgrade the hotline. We are in essential agreement on non-proliferation policy. We both exercise great caution about nuclear arms in many important ways. It should be possible to work with the Soviet Union to create an arrangement that offers more safety to both our societies and our allies.

The long-term aim of the Strategic Defense Initiative is to determine whether we can move from exclusive reliance on the threat of nuclear retaliation, toward greater reliance on, and deployment of, defensive systems. Such systems would save lives, not threaten them. The plan involves a visionary, moral quest.

Los Angeles Times

Moscow Wants to End Arms Race, Too

By Seweryn Bialer

This is the third of three articles.

NEW YORK — Of the three goals of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's emerging foreign and security policy — stiffening the Soviet image abroad, harassing the United States and obtaining an arms control agreement — the third should be of the greatest importance to the West. I believe that the new Soviet leadership is deeply interested in avoiding a new major cycle of the unending arms race.

Mr. Gorbachev understands the uniqueness of the present moment in the international security situation, in which both superpowers are poised for new arms competition. We are at the point where the momentum of major technological advances threatens to take charge of nuclear strategies and long-range security policies.

We are also reaching a stage in the development of new weapons, particularly space-based systems and cruise missiles, where the essential principle for arms control — verifiability of agreements reached — may become extremely difficult if not impossible.

Mr. Gorbachev's interest in reaching a comprehensive arms control agreement is dictated by the domestic economic and social consequences of an escalating arms race. The relative costs of a new cycle in the arms race will be much higher than in the 1970s.

The burdens of sharply increased military expenditures will significantly affect Soviet plans for industrial modernization. They will make all but impossible an increase in Soviet living standards, a necessary ingredient for higher productivity.

The extremely sophisticated technology involved in America's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative will put the Soviet Union at a clear disadvantage and require heroic efforts for a continuous catch-up race.

Does it seem likely or even possible that the United States will be inclined to turn away from the SDI if the

Soviet Union is pursuing an aggressive foreign policy elsewhere? A Soviet effort to pursue both an arms control agreement and an aggressive foreign policy elsewhere is reminiscent of the Soviet policies of the 1970s that ended détente.

Mr. Gorbachev may believe that he needs to demonstrate Soviet strength in order to drive a successful bargain with the United States. That view may be a tragic misunderstanding of how the United States regards the Soviet Union. If Mr. Gorbachev succeeds only in arousing American distrust, will he be able to back away from an aggressive policy in order to pursue arms control?

Or will he then decide that moderating an aggressive policy signals a fatal weakness on his part? Five months from now President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev will meet in Geneva. This summit meeting may improve the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations and prevent their further deterioration. There are, however, very few items of the current international situation about which both sides can agree.

The past decade has pointed up the basic irreconcilability of Soviet and American global interests. In this situation, the arms control negotiations have to carry almost the entire weight of improvement of Soviet-American relations and of the management of the conflict away from disastrous confrontations. We have to hope that at the November summit both sides will seriously and with an open mind explore ways to break the stalemate of the Geneva arms negotiations.

The writer is professor of political science at Columbia University. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

Did Television Hold the World Hostage in Beirut?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Back in the 1950s, someone coined the term "pseudo event" to describe happenings contrived solely to appear on television. Pseudo events, in this usage, would not have happened had there been no cameras available to film them. But 30 years later, it is the other way around: Events outside our private lives lack a certain reality and become pseudo events if they do not appear on television.

In the United States, television has become the national nervous system — and satellites are making it an international nervous system. What most Americans knew of last year's presidential campaign was what they saw on television; and how much reality would fade in Ethiopia have in Middletown, Connecticut, if not televised.

The ubiquity of television and the consequent dependence of viewers has been lost sight of in the Beirut hostage crisis. So has the distinction between television and television journalism. The latter, like print journalism, has plenty to answer for, owing mostly to it being an intensely competitive business, perpetuated by fallible human beings for a demanding audience.

In the latest hostage crisis, for example, the overabundance of filmed interviews with grieving hostage families and the mindless repetition of that awful television inquiry, "How does it feel?" (to be a hostage, to be freed, to be threatened, not to be threatened, ad infinitum) exemplified unintelligent journalism.

On the other hand, the audience does not necessarily know what restraints journalism, television or print, may be imposing on itself.



Lou Cannon of The Washington Post has pointed out that the press did not report that one hostage was a member of the National Security Agency, which would have endangered him, or that — as some reporters were privately informed — the Reagan administration did not expect to succeed in its demand for the release of seven hostages taken before the hijacking of Flight 847 from Athens airport.

The most serious charge is not really against television journalism, but against television itself. Some commentators and officials say that television should have been barred from the Beirut airport and other important locales, that the hostages were only taken so that their captors could parade their cause in American living rooms, and that television aided that cause and

interfered with negotiations. But banning television, not just American but that of other countries, would hardly be practical; and anyway, that is frustration speaking and in search of something, or someone, to blame.

Those Amal spokesmen may have enjoyed their television exposure and taken advantage of it, but that was only one aspect of this non-pseudo event aimed at freeing prisoners in Israel.

Would the two fanatics who hijacked the TWA plane have left it alone had they thought there would be no television coverage? Unlikely.

Would the Flight 874 hostages have been released sooner had the cameras been absent? It is more likely that the presence of television, commanding worldwide attention, kept their captors talking and prevented more of the hostages from meeting the terrible fate of Robert Stethem.

Was television "used" by Amal? Of course, just as it is used all the time by the Reagan administration for its own purposes. Did Shiite propaganda threaten U.S. security? The question insults the intelligence of Americans.

But the real reason that television (not always television journalism) was properly present in Beirut, even at those bizarre "news conferences," is just that television exists; it has become a condition of being. It may on occasion be inconvenient, intrusive, even harmful. But if because of government censorship or network self-censorship the hostage crisis had not been visible, real, on American screens, the outrage and outcry would have been a thousand times louder than what is now being heard, and rightly so. For we depend on television for perception as we depend on air for breath. And that is the way it is.

The New York Times

Optimism On Debt Is Premature

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The conventional wisdom about Third World debt is that the crisis is over, and future problems are "manageable." But there are some warning signals that this may be too reassuring an appraisal. What John H. Makin of the American Enterprise Institute calls a "remission" of the problem applies only to the "Big Four" Latin American debtors — namely Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and, hopefully, Argentina.

In any event, to speak of a "global" Third World debt problem is misleading. The problems vary widely. Thus, the Philippines is on the verge of collapse, with a credit rating next to zero, and a \$26-billion debt.

Another disaster area is sub-Saharan Africa, which will not have the money to pay back \$2 billion of loans from the International Monetary Fund in the next couple of years.

And in Latin America, once you get past the Big Four, it is altogether a different ball game. As a development aid expert, Christine A. Bogdanowicz-Bindert points out, smaller countries such as Bolivia, Peru and Nicaragua for all practical purposes have already defaulted on their debt; and others, such as Chile, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic, are rife with political and social turmoil.

As she goes on to say in a study for the Overseas Development Council, these problems have been ignored by U.S. commercial banks because they have bigger fish to fry, trying to protect their investments in the Big Four.

Meanwhile, the relatively better outlook in the Big Four is fragile. In part, the 1984 improvement can be traced to a sharp cut in their imports (at the behest of the IMF) and a strong American economy that sucked in their exports. That situation is changing. U.S. economic expansion has slowed, and Third World exports are again slipping.

Another straw in the wind is the unchanged fact that the "success" stories, like Mexico, have been built on their ability to reduce balance-of-payments debts. But they have been notoriously deficient in improving their domestic economies. Necessary economic growth has been halted. Mexico will have added troubles as a result of sliding world oil prices.

The IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, likes to point out that overall, the aggregate balance-of-payments deficits of Third World countries have been shaved from \$110 billion a year in the early 1980s to less than \$40 billion last year.

That shows, he says, how successful the "adjustment programs" — a euphemism for belt-tightening and fiscal reform required by the IMF — have been. There is no doubt that this is a spectacular result, but it has been achieved mostly at the expense of the local standard of living. The Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, noted in its recent annual report, "They now need to bring domestic inflation under control, and to restore domestic interest rates to levels that are positive in real terms."

That will take some considerable skill by everyone involved in rescheduling the buildup of maturing loans in the next five years. It will also take a major reversal of the protectionist trends in industrial nations that blocks poor countries' exports.

Henry A. Kissinger has suggested an ambitious plan for a new Development Institution that would borrow money in world capital markets for lending to Latin American countries at low rates. The international financial establishment is always dubious about new ideas, but a re-examination of the many debt problems is clearly in the United States' self-interest. Roger A. Sedo of Resources for the Future, a nonprofit research group, has pointed out that to stave off major defaults the United States will have to let debtor countries run trade surpluses indefinitely. That is the only way they can service their debt. But continuing Third World surpluses require a steady run of U.S. trade deficits.

Meanwhile, what should be done about the IMF austerity demands, especially insistence on basic reforms in a very short time span? The charge that the IMF is recklessly austere angers Mr. de Larosiere. His response is that the real trouble is not the loan conditions, but the economic excesses which got many of these countries into trouble.

But hostility in the Third World to the IMF is a fact of life, and it will have to be dealt with. An internationally respected central banker thinks that the IMF could show more flexibility, and get away from a fixed formula to be applied to every country. "Because they are an international institution, the pressure in their executive board is that what's good for country A is good for country B. The IMF has a little cookie cutter that they apply to every country — O.K., you've got to devalue, you've got to restrain the money supply, you've got to reduce the deficit, and so on. They go by the book."

The Washington Post

LETTER

No More Hunches, Please

In "Gromyko and His Memories Still Haunt the Kremlin" (July 8), James Reston writes that there is "some evidence . . . that Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan may want to begin concentrating on the future, rather than listening to some of their advisers." It may be worthwhile to remember that in his dealings with Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt preferred to follow his "hunches" than to listen to the most experienced advice. Up till today we in the West are still suffering from those hunches. I am keeping my fingers crossed.

W.E. ROOS, Geneva.

Central Asia Caught Between Exotic Past And Soviet Present

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

BUKHARA, U.S.S.R. — The mud walls, marketplace and grand mosques speak of exotic Asia, but the street names tell a Soviet story. The domed market of Taki-Saraton, where turbaned Uzbek money changers did business in ages past, now stands at the intersection of Lenin and Soviet streets.

Near the Iranian frontier in Ashkhabad, the Soviet Union's hottest city, the last spring drizzles have long ended and a brutal white sun bakes the pavement. But the standard-issue slogan, "Let there always be sunshine," is in the desert outside the city. Volga sedans are seen beside one-way ramps, once the desert's primary means of transportation but now kept for their fur and milk.

Bukhara, in the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan, is representative of the Soviet Union's deep south, its third world, its exotic Orient, a sun-parched land that seems to be the antithesis of the frozen Siberian swamps to the north. If vast tracts of Siberia are barely known to humanity, here the traces and tracks of conquerors, kings and great civilizations litter the land.

Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane and Marco Polo passed through history here, and the richly varied tongues and features of Turkmen, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs and other Asian people bear witness to nomadic migrations and invasions.

But the land is unmistakably part of the Soviet Union now. The great mosaic-encrusted mosques are largely in disuse, and they are almost rivalled in glitter by Tashkent's chandelied subway stations and the marble Palace of the Friendship of Peoples.

The nomads have abandoned their tents for apartment houses. Antennas tower over the ancient skyline of domes and minarets.

As the end of a week-long tour of Central Asia it seems almost inevitable to hear that the last call from the great 850-year-old Kalyan-Minare, from which muezzins used to summon the faithful to prayer and from which criminals were cast to their death, was the proclamation of Soviet power.

If Soviet power seems at times to intrude less than gently on an ancient culture, its accomplishments are undeniably impressive. Of all the many parts of the Soviet empire, it may well be Central Asia that has the longest social and economic leaps under Russian and Communist rule.

Central Asia may trail European Russia in development. Yet unlike Soviet Europeans, who tend to measure their life against that of people in the West, the Moslems of Central Asia more frequently compare their lot with that of kindred tribes and peoples to the south. And they often find that in contrast

to Iranians, Afghans or Indians they are faring quite nicely.

Education, medicine and transportation have spread to the smallest villages. Tashkent, the biggest city of the region and the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, has grown into a modern city with a sumptuous subway and impressive contemporary architecture.

In Bukhara, a leather-skinned Uzbek elder with boots, baggy pants and a luxuriant mustache opens his canteen to reveal the myriad medals of a war hero.

"We Russians are brave," he declares to a visiting American, accompanied by approving nods from his mates. "If you build a rocket, we build a bigger one."

The image that takes shape is not that of an ancient Moslem civilization chafing under Soviet rule nor of a backward people embracing the fruits of Communism. It is rather a picture of a people suspended between the traditions and religions of centuries on one side and an urban, industrial and secular world on the other.

Yet with a population expanding at a rate three times faster than that of the rest of the Soviet Union, the Central Asians have stubbornly resisted leaving their region for the labor-starved areas of Europe and Siberia. In fact, they have resisted even moving to the cities.

In Tashkent, for example, workers and technicians brought in from European Russia make up 12 percent of the total population, but account for more than 50 percent of the city dwellers.

"Tradition is a great brake," said Nur T. Tavarov, the editor of Tashkent's Soviet, the republic's main Tadjik-language daily newspaper.

The average Tadjik citizen, he said, sees no reason to leave his big house, his garden plot and his orchard. "Why should he go to the city and work? If there's work nearby, he'll do it. But he won't go into town."

Of 24,000 mosques in use before the 1917 Revolution, only about 300 remain in operation, most of them in back streets or on the outskirts of cities. One Islamic school was allowed to reopen after World War II, and later a theological institute opened in Tashkent. Together they have 130 students.

Yet ask any Central Asian, and he will probably say he is a Moslem, married by a mullah, and he will have his funeral in a mosque.

"We believe that if someone is an Uzbek, then he is probably a believer," said Yusufkhon Shukri, the deputy chairman of the religious board for Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the governing body for most of Central Asia's Moslems.

"If he comes to the mosque once a year, we accept him as a believer."

By that reckoning, the Soviet Union would rank as the fifth-largest Islamic nation in the world, with 45 million Moslems.



Moslems leaving a mosque outside Dushanbe, in Soviet Central Asia.

Usman Ali Aliyev, an inspector in Dushanbe's Council of Religious Affairs, the government agency that monitors religious practices, says he is an atheist. He asserts that youth are moving away from the faith.

Asked whether he was married by a mullah, Mr. Aliyev hesitates, then breaks into a smile. "Yes, of course," he says. "Why hide it?"

The apparent contradiction is one that the Soviet Union incorporates into its two official descriptions of the state of Islam within its borders. For domestic consumption there is the picture of a dying remnant of an ancient superstition. For the world outside, and especially the Moslem world, there is the image of a government scrupulously respecting Islamic tradition and practice.

The persecution of Islam in the first decades of Soviet rule has been replaced by a more subtle control exercised through four spiritual dictators, whose leaders travel to Moslem conferences the world over to preach the compatibility of Islam and Communism.

While supporting a limited number of Islamic scholars and leaders, the Soviet government has also placed strictures on religious education and practices. One sign of the government's vigilance is the constant attacks on unlicensed mullahs who wander the countryside, performing ceremonies.

The leader of Uzbekistan's Communist Party, Imamkhon B. Usmankhodzhaev, recently complained that these mullahs were "virtually out of control." An Uzbek newspaper reported the imprisonment of one for inflicting on the rights of citizens under the guise of performing religious ceremonies.

In local politics Moscow has been less shy about baring its teeth. The Kremlin has always taken care to have Russian second secretaries behind indigenous first secretaries and to follow that rule in other key positions. But a crackdown on corruption in Uzbekistan has led Moscow to take firmer steps.

The crackdown over the past year followed a speech by Mr. Usmankhodzhaev in which he described a party leadership operating like the Chicago underworld, doing out plum jobs to relatives,

continuing gathering bribes and juggling production figures to cover up shortages and embezzlement.

Hundreds of party officials were dismissed, including more than half the republic's 13 regional party secretaries.

Samarkand, in Uzbekistan, is arguably the most breathtaking of Central Asia's ancient towns, with its profusion of blue-domed mosques and mausoleums.

Yet the official tour starts with

the remnants of the observatory built in 1428-29 by Ulugh-Beg, the learned grandson of Tamerlane.

With his 130-foot (40-meter) sextant, Ulugh-Beg calculated the solar year to within 58 seconds and compiled a catalog of the stars with 1,018 entries. The reason for starting with Ulugh-Beg is evident from his words, which are carved in huge letters on a stone outside the observatory: "The religious disperse, kingdoms fall apart, but works of science remain for all ages."

Vatican Aide's Visit to Czechoslovakia Linked to Church's Drive in East Bloc

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican's secretary of state, Agostino Casaroli, wound up a delicate mission to Czechoslovakia this week that church sources said was part of a papal drive to restore the prestige and influence of the church in Eastern Europe.

Cardinal Casaroli refused to comment on his trip to commemorate the 1,000th anniversary of St. Methodius in the Moravian village of Velehrad.

But Vatican sources were privately effusive about the turnout Sunday. More than 100,000 persons were reported to have cheered Cardinal Casaroli and Pope John Paul II, who was not present; Czechoslovak officials who addressed the gathering were booed.

Czechoslovakia has been particularly restrictive toward the church. The significance of Cardinal Casaroli's visit was underlined in a papal encyclical, "The Apostles of the Slavs," which hailed the historic role of the church in Eastern Europe.

The encyclical, the pope's fourth since assuming the papacy in 1978, was released to mark the anniversary of St. Methodius and his brother St. Cyril for their evangelical work among the Slavs.

Prague officials had denied the pope permission to attend the ceremonies in Velehrad.

Although written in the Vatican's usual cautious diplomatic wording, the encyclical elaborated on the Polish pope's previous insistence that the church offers a unique, historic bridge between the politically divided European nations of the East and West.

Using the example of the Greek monks Cyril and Methodius, the pope indicated that similar work by the church offered probably the only chance for reuniting Europe.

"By exercising their own charisma, Cyril and Methodius made a decisive contribution to the building of Europe," the encyclical stated, "not only in Christian religious communion but also to its civil and cultural union."

"Not even today does there exist any other way of overcoming tensions and antagonisms both in Europe and the world, which threaten to cause a frightful destruction of lives and values. Being Christians in our day means being builders of communion in church and in society."

has taken place since the pope, a Pole who frequently confronted his own nation's Communist leaders, was elevated.

Before that time, the Vatican's policy toward the East was based on passive resistance. That policy has shifted gradually under John Paul II, according to Vatican analysts, from simple acceptance of Communist political power in the East to cautious challenge of that power from a moral, religious standpoint.

This emphasizes the John Paul's contention that political systems, whether Communist or capitalist, are ultimately more transient than the historical role of Christianity in world civilization.

A Vatican analyst said: "Unlike his immediate predecessors, who seemed impressed by Communist political power in Eastern Europe, this pope believes it can be challenged and made to cede ground, so long as the challenges are not political but moral, dealing more with demands for individual rights and religious freedom than political liberty."

The encyclical, according to Vatican sources, codified the decisive, if subtle, shift in the Vatican's policy toward Eastern Europe that

Greek Cypriots Accuse Denktash Of Sabotaging UN-Sponsored Talks

Reuters

ATHENS — George Iacovu, the foreign minister of Cyprus, accused Turkish Cypriots on Wednesday of trying to wreck prospects for a resumption of talks to reunite Cyprus by raising objections to a United Nations plan.

Mr. Iacovu, who is with President Spyros Kyprianou on a visit to Greece, said the Greek Cypriots had accepted the plan in a spirit of compromise so that negotiations, which were suspended in January, could start again.

But the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, "is using every kind of tactic to wreck resumption of the talks," Mr. Iacovu said. [United Press International quoted Mr. Iacovu as calling on the United States and other Western countries to urge Turkey and Mr. Denktash to resume UN-sponsored negotiations.]

"We are urging our friends to urge Turkey and Mr. Denktash to accept the document of the secretary-general as it stands," Mr. Iacovu said.

Mr. Iacovu declined to give details of the UN proposals but said the Greek Cypriots had accepted them even though they did not satisfy all their demands.

Cyprus has been divided since 1974, when Turkey occupied the northern third of the island after a Greek-backed coup against the president, Archbishop Makarios.

Mr. Kyprianou and the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreu, on Tuesday ruled out a settlement as long as an estimated 17,000 Turkish troops remained in the north of the island, where the Turkish Cypriots have declared a breakaway state. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is recognized only by Turkey.

Mr. Iacovu said Mr. Kyprianou and one of his strongest critics, Glafkos Clerides, leader of the rightist Democratic Rally, held two meetings last week to discuss a common approach to the Cyprus issue.

Mr. Kyprianou was censured by the Cypriot parliament after the collapse of UN-sponsored talks with Mr. Denktash in New York in January, but he has rejected opposition pressure to resign.

The Turkish Cypriot republic, meanwhile, began work on forming a government following parliamentary elections June 23.

Dervis Eroglu, whose National Unity Party holds 24 of the 50

parliamentary seats, was named Tuesday as prime minister by Mr. Denktash, who was elected president in the June vote.

Mr. Eroglu said he hoped to form a coalition either with the center-right New Dawn Party, representing Turks who have settled in Cyprus, or the socialist Communist Liberation Party. He ruled out a link with the Republican Turkish Party, the second largest in parliament with 12 seats.

Turkish Court Orders Death Sentences for 10

The Associated Press

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey — A martial law court sentenced 10 Kurdish separatists to death and another to life imprisonment Wednesday, the Anatolian press agency reported.

The 11 Turkish citizens were convicted of belonging to an outlawed organization that seeks to establish a separate Marxist dictatorship in southeastern Turkey and were accused of terrorist activities that included several killings, the agency said.

Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell.



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EC Presidency Urges Drive on Unemployment

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — The European Community's new Luxembourg presidency called Wednesday for an investment drive to force down unemployment without boosting inflation.

On July 1 Luxembourg began a six-month term as holder of the EC presidency. Foreign Minister Jacques Poos of Luxembourg told the European Parliament that each percentage point increase in gross domestic product must create more jobs if the community is to achieve

substantial reductions in unemployment within a reasonable time. He advocated developing transport and telecommunications, more EC loans to small and medium-sized companies, and technological innovation and environmental protection projects.

Mr. Poos said employment would be Luxembourg's top priority during its presidency. He said prolonged joblessness among young people was crippling half a generation, and only a united community approach could dent its un-

employment rate of nearly 13 per cent.

Mr. Poos said the job outlook could be improved by breaking down internal EC trade barriers and developing the European Monetary System. He said the presidency would seek to boost the EC's embryonic currency, the European Currency Unit.

Mr. Poos said the community deeply regretted trade tensions with the United States. It would be in no one's interest to resort to unilateral restrictions, he said.

Food for Asia and Africa

The European Commission announced Wednesday a new allocation of food aid valued at 68.5 million European Currency Units (\$52 million) for 11 African and Asian countries, including 222,000 tons of grain, 4,600 tons of butter oil, 4,200 tons of sugar, 18,900 tons of milk powder and 300 tons of vegetable oil. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

Egypt will get the biggest allocation — 120,000 tons of grain, 2,000

tons of butter oil, 4,000 tons of sugar and 1,500 tons of milk powder.

Portugal Membership Vote

The Portuguese parliament prepared Wednesday to ratify the treaty of accession to the European Community at the end of a two-day debate. Reuters reported from Lisbon. The vote was expected to be overwhelmingly in favor.

Prime Minister Mario Soares, who started the drive for Portuguese entry eight years ago, signed the treaty in Lisbon on June 12, the day before his two-year coalition with the Social Democrats collapsed.

Parliament will be dissolved Friday to prepare the way for elections expected early in October.

Finance Minister Eraldo Lopes cautioned that entry into the EC in January would just be a first step in Portugal's integration over the next 10 years and that the going would not be easy.

Treaty ratification is backed by the Socialists, Social Democrats and opposition Christian Democrats, who together hold 206 of the 250 seats in the present assembly. It is opposed by the Communists, Portugal's third largest party, who control 44 votes.

2 U.S. Students Banned From Entering Russia

Reuters

MOSCOW — Two U.S. students were banned from entering the Soviet Union when customs officials on the frontier found brochures "harmful to the Soviet state" hidden in their van, the government daily Izvestia said.

Arthur Moore of Washington, D.C., and Geoffrey Wayman of Indiana were "turned out" and their van, which bore West German license plates, was confiscated, Izvestia said Tuesday. It said that more than 1,000 leaflets were found in a compartment under a false floor in the vehicle.



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THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

The Rewards of Keeping Stocks for the Long Haul

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

PARIS—Stocks, up 10 percent or 123 points on the Dow average since January, have been rewarding to the faithful in 1985. In fact, it has been a profitable 12 months for investors who have remained true believers. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index is up 30 percent from last July's lows. And no one has kept the faith toward Wall Street more religiously than Market Logic, an advisory letter published in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Three years ago this month, just before the bull market took off, it recommended a fully invested position in stocks. It has not wavered since, despite the ordeals of fire—corrections and group

Parker says that few "in-and-out" traders make money with regularity.

In 1984, such devotion hurt, as Market Logic's recommended portfolio dropped 13.7 percent, according to the Hubert Financial Digest, which tracks all the major market letters. Through 1985's first six months, Market Logic was up 19 percent, ranking in 37th among the 140 letters monitored. Mark Hulbert, editor, called it "very consistent and one of the very top performers cumulatively over the last five years."

Since first published 10 years ago, the market letter has never been bearish toward Wall Street, although it has advocated a partial refuge in Treasury bills several times. While the S&P-500 has doubled in the decade, Market Logic's list of recommended stocks still in its portfolio—17 of the 37 have been there at least 5 years—has risen 513 percent. That is an average rate of 43 percent based on the length of time each position has been held.

FOUR of the recommended stocks have gone down, but what has pushed Market Logic's performance into the heavens have been stocks like American Express and Humana. The latter has soared from 58 cents a share (adjusted for splits) when recommended in 1975 to well over \$30 now.

Market Logic recommended Shearson Loeb Rhoades in April 1978 at \$6.25, which surged to well over \$100 before merging into American Express. That stock was retained in the portfolio and doubled again. Adjusted for splits, the combined Shearson/American Express holding has appreciated from a little over \$1 a share to more than \$45.

Other big winners have been Collins Foods, up 16 times, and Western Pacific Industries.

"We feel a buy-and-hold approach is more appropriate for the average investor than a rapid turnover of stocks," said Glen King, Park's co-editor of Market Logic with Norman G. Fosback. He added that he doubts many people who trade frequently on Wall Street actually make money consistently, partly because he thinks they often ignore the higher taxes on short-term profit-taking and underestimate the cost of brokerage fees.

The market letter has made no new recommendations so far in 1985 and rarely suggests sale of stocks in the portfolio. "We're pretty patient to see if they work out," commented Mr. Parker. Stocks in the master portfolio that are rated "buys" for those with new money to invest are Automatrix, Inter-Regional Financial, LSI Logic, TGI Friday's, Volt Information, Syntrex and Technalys.

Noting that the New York Stock Exchange has been hitting record highs lately, the current issue of Market Logic points out: "Those records were achieved despite a background of international tension and uncertainty over the direction of the domestic economy—a classic example of a bull market 'dumbing a wall of worry.'"

While Market Logic's forecasting models, which combine an array of fundamental, monetary, sentiment and technical indicators, point toward a "second half of 1985 that will be just as good as the first half, two developments could kill the upmove." Cited are a tightening of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve and a speculative blow-off. But the former is "unlikely, to say the least, with business soft" and any signs of the latter are "absent."

One of the most impressive characteristics of the current rally, (Continued on Page 13, Col. 8)

Britain Challenges A U.S. Tax

Retaliatory Bill Passes Commons

The Associated Press

LONDON—The House of Commons adopted on Tuesday a measure that could cost U.S. companies in Britain \$500 million (\$930 million) a year in lost tax rebates in retaliation for the U.S. tax that 12 American states impose on corporate profits.

Under the unitary tax system, states tax the worldwide profits of companies operating within their jurisdiction rather than the profits derived only from local operations. The tax is controversial even in the United States, but supporters say it prevents companies from hiding profits in lower-taxing countries or states.

The 12 states that have adopted the tax are Alaska, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon and Utah.

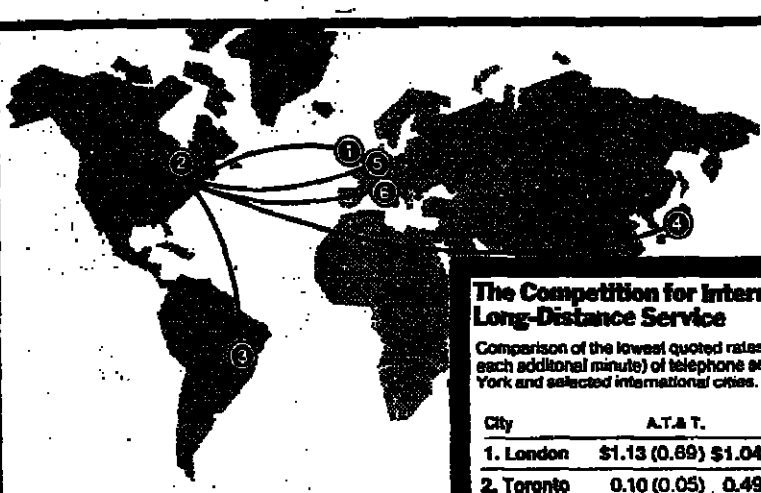
The reserve powers, which were approved without dissent, are contained in a rider to the Finance Bill that empowers the government to deprive U.S. companies with subsidiaries in Britain of tax credits on dividends. According to the Treasury financial secretary, John Moore, the measure, "at the extreme, could cost these companies as much as \$500 million a year."

Under current law, the subsidiaries may repatriate dividends to the U.S. parent on a tax-free basis. The Finance Bill is expected to be passed into law this week.

Mr. Moore said the reserve powers were justified because the unitary tax violated accepted practices of international trade. "It is objectionable that a state tax authority should demand information about the financial records of United Kingdom companies and their subsidiaries, which are outside the United States and unrelated to activities within the United States," he said.

But he told the Commons that he hoped it would not be necessary to use the powers and that he hoped the states would act on their own to scrap the controversial tax.

He said the government would not recommend to Parliament that the powers be invoked without consulting those concerned. He added: "It is important that if it becomes necessary to invoke the reserve powers there should be a degree of flexibility in specifying the companies and states that will be affected."



AT&T's Call to Arms Has Become Global

By Eric N. Berg

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—"Save on calls down under," says GTE Sprint, in advertisements promoting recently inaugurated long-distance phone service to Australia. An MCI ad showing a family of penguins in the Antarctic says, "This is the only continent you can't call right now with MCI International." An AT&T television ad filmed in Italy shows a doleful U.S. teenager bidding farewell to her Italian boyfriend. A voice in the background offers a cheerful note: "Saying goodbye is never easy, but saying hello is, with AT&T."

So goes the marketing in the latest push in telecommunications competition in the United States: international long-distance. Having broken American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s monopoly on domestic intercity calling, its cut-rate rivals are trying to repeat their success in the business of calling abroad. While AT&T still controls about 97 percent of that \$5-billion market, most industry analysts say the percentage could shrink quickly as these rivals intensify their efforts in a rapidly developing marketing war.

"The U.S. business customer is used to thinking about competitive carriers," said Mary A. Johnston, a long-distance industry analyst at the Yankee Group, a Boston-based research firm. "If they can get reasonable quality service for calls abroad, there is no reason they should not go for the low-priced carrier."

Until now, most of the competition to AT&T has been in carrying calls from the United States to less-

City	A.T.&T.	MCI	GTE Sprint
1. London	\$1.13 (0.69)	\$1.04 (0.62)	\$0.76 (0.62)
2. Toronto	0.10 (0.05)	0.49 (0.45)	0.22 (0.18)
3. Rio de Janeiro	1.56 (0.67)	1.39 (0.66)	n.s.
4. Tokyo	2.33 (0.87)	n.s.	n.s.
5. Paris	1.30 (0.73)	n.s.	n.s.
6. Rome	1.30 (0.73)	n.s.	n.s.

n.s., service not yet available

called countries, such as Oman, Bangladesh, Australia and Tanzania. While that represents a break from the past—for decades AT&T was the sole provider of phone service to those countries—telecommunications professionals say the real challenge is to crack the phone giant's virtual monopoly on calls from the United States to Western Europe, Mexico and other heavily trafficked areas.

So far these rivals have been unable to gain access to most of those areas—the one important exception is Britain—and industry executives concede they will not show respectable profits until they do. "As of yet we don't provide service to the areas where the real money is," said Seth D. Blumenfeld, president and chief operating officer of MCI International.

Breaking into Europe is "proving to be a much harder sale," said Howard A. Neckowitz, director of Sprint International.

As in the domestic market, Sprint and MCI have emerged in international calling as the principal rivals to AT&T. But the competition is quickly increasing. Later this summer, TRT Communications Inc., a small but fast-growing Washington company, will begin offering international service to customers of Starline, the long-distance arm of Ford Motor Co. Western Union Corp. has begun a service, directly linking two phone numbers, that offers New York-London calling at a discount. And Satellite Business Systems, the long-distance arm of International Business Machines Corp., is also competing.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Dollar Plummets To Year's Lows In Heavy Selloff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—Pessimism about the outlook for the U.S. economy and prospects of lower U.S. interest rates pushed the dollar Wednesday to its lowest levels this year against major currencies. Gold was little changed.

In Frankfurt, the U.S. currency was fixed at 2.9345 Deutsche marks, down nearly 4 pfennigs from Tuesday's fix of 2.9720 and its lowest level since Nov. 13, 1984. Dealers said the session, which was marked by often chaotic trading, was highlighted by heavy corporate selling.

In later trading in New York, the dollar was quoted at midsession at 2.9335 DM, down from 2.9350 at the opening and 2.9645/60 at Tuesday's close.

"Yesterday, banks sold the dollar," said one dealer. "Today it was led down by corporate clients who got worried after reading the newspapers."

The pound was again the chief gainer from the dollar's slump as investors switched money out of the dollar and into the pound to take advantage of high British interest rates. The British currency rose Wednesday to its best level in trade-weighted terms since November 1983.

In London, the pound rose to \$1.3865, up more than 2 cents from Tuesday and its highest level since June 14, 1984. In New York, the currency was quoted at midsession at \$1.3860, up from \$1.3645 late Tuesday.

In Paris, the dollar fell 9 centimes to close below 9 French francs for the first time since Sept.

4, 1984. The U.S. currency closed Wednesday at 8.9430, down from 9.0350 Tuesday.

Currency dealers saw little prospect of faster economic growth in the United States, and said they expected the U.S. Federal Reserve Board to cut its 7.5-percent discount rate soon to 7 percent.

The U.S. economic boom and high U.S. interest rates had been the major factors behind the dollar's strength in the past year.

Persistent speculation that the Fed will try to boost the economy by easing credit was reinforced by a dip in the federal funds rate on overnight bank loans to 7 1/16 percent from Tuesday's average of 7.96 percent.

Not all analysts are convinced that the Fed is prepared to ease credit further in the face of rampant money growth, however. Consequently, traders said, bearish sentiment for the dollar is being tempered by a degree of caution, especially as it has already fallen 10 pfennigs since Friday.

"The dollar's next support level of 2.9250 marks was not tested this morning," one London dealer said. "That indicates a little uncertainty."

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 244.35 yen, down from 245.90 yen Tuesday. Later, in London, the dollar was quoted at 243.35 yen.

Other late dollar rates, compared with late Tuesday's levels: 2.4475 Swiss francs, down from 2.4745; 3.3090 Dutch guilders, down from 3.3440; 1,880.10 Italian lire, down from 1,902.00; and 1.3520 Canadian dollars, down from 1.3536. (AP, Reuters)

Saudis Telling OPEC That They May Double Oil Production

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS—Saudi Arabia is threatening to double its oil production, to 4 million barrels a day, then to increase it to 9 million barrels by the end of the year, if other OPEC members do not accept its terms when they meet again on July 22, a high Western official said in an interview.

The official, who spoke Tuesday on condition that he not be identified, said Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, made the threat to several governments after the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries failed in Vienna last weekend to agree on new steps to control the oil market.

Sheikh Yamani's warning comes at a time when Saudi Arabia is under severe financial pressure because of a decline in oil revenues at current production rates. Saudi Arabia is running the world's second-largest payments deficit, after the United States, drawing down its reserves by \$20 billion a year to finance development plans deemed necessary for political stability. Saudi financial reserves are estimated at \$100 billion to \$130 billion. But bankers say that about half of it is not liquid because it is tied up in loans to governments and other investments that are difficult to sell quickly.

Sheikh Yamani predicted that oil prices would fall to between \$18 and \$19 a barrel if Saudi Arabia increases its output as he threatened, according to the Western official.

This official spoke during Tuesday's regular ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency, through which major industrial na-

tions, France excepted, coordinate their energy policies. The energy ministers agreed not to formally discuss the oil price outlook in advance of the OPEC meeting July 22 in Geneva. But most said privately that they expect prices to decline.

The Western official said Sheikh Yamani was infuriated by the conduct of other OPEC oil ministers at Vienna and boycotted at least one session. Saudi officials said he was absent because he had a cold.

If other OPEC members go by the organization's pricing rules, Saudi Arabia believes it could eventually raise its output from the present 2.1 million barrels a day to close to its official quota of 4.3 million barrels a day, the Western official said, and substantially increase its oil revenues while still selling at the official price of \$28 a barrel for Saudi light crude, OPEC's benchmark grade.

Several members of the International Energy Agency, including Japan, Sweden and the Netherlands, suggested Tuesday that the oil-importing nations open a dialogue with OPEC. But this idea was firmly rejected at U.S. insistence.

U.S. Aide Sees Japan's Trade Gap Widening

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON—The new U.S. trade representative, Clayton Yeutter, said Wednesday that the U.S. trade deficit would get worse before it got better and that it was time for tough talk with Japan about opening some of its markets to U.S. imports.

Mr. Yeutter said the solution to trade deficits involved getting the federal budget deficit under control and bringing interest rates down. He added: "We've got to work on trade barriers too, getting people to open up their markets."

Mr. Yeutter, interviewed on NBC, said there would be some "if we add that this deficit it will probably take us up close to \$150 billion before we're sure," he said. "I certainly hope that will top it out and we'll begin going in the other direction."

The trade deficit was a record \$123.3 billion in 1984. The United States has been pressuring Japan to open its markets and Mr. Yeutter is scheduled to visit Japan next month. His trip will follow trips abroad this month by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and two of his cabinet members.

As a prelude to the trade shuttle, Japan announced Tuesday changes in government rules that foreign countries say impede their sales in Japan. Asked if he was impressed with Japan's actions, Mr. Yeutter said, "Not very much."

He said the announcement was described to him as "a framework in which to make changes. So, the intent may be there, but I've got to see some meat on the bone. Presumably that is going to come July 30 and we'll evaluate it then."

Asked about his trip to Tokyo, Mr. Yeutter said it was "time to talk very seriously and very candidly with the Japanese about the need to truly open their markets."

U.S. Prepares to Curb Biotechnology Exports

By Michael Schrage

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration is moving to put restrictions on biotechnology exports to prevent them from reaching the Soviet bloc, where administration officials say they could be used for biological warfare.

According to a Pentagon official, the United States this fall will recommend placing key biotechnologies on a special "watch" list of strategic technologies to be controlled by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, or Cocom, a step that could lead to an agreement by the U.S. and its allies to impose trade restrictions.

The Commerce Department is meanwhile drafting new U.S. export regulations that would limit the flow of biotechnologies to Eastern Europe and perhaps even to Europe and Japan.

Cocom, which includes the United States, Japan and members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization minus Spain and Iceland, determines which technologies are strategically vital and should be denied to the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact nations. The countries must unanimously agree to special export restrictions.

"For the first time, biotechnology will be one of the topics at Cocom this fall," said Stephen D. Bryen, deputy assistant secretary of defense for international, economic and trade security policy. Cocom monitors export licenses for items on the "watch" list to determine their trading patterns and destinations.

Military officials have publicly expressed fears that the Soviet Union could use genetic engineering techniques, cell-fusion methods and fermentation processes to develop a new generation of biological weapons. Viruses, bacteria, living cells and other biological materials could be designed to create diseases that could destroy human, plant and animal life.

The Reagan administration has accused the Soviet Union of violating the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention by using lethal myxomatosis, or biological poisons, in its war in Afghanistan.

Mr. Bryen said the Pentagon is still determining what biotechnologies merit special export control. The classified Military Critical Technologies List now restricts several broad groups of biotechnology products and processes.

Commerce restrictions on biological substances have been extended by recent advances in genetic engineering, industry officials say. "The present rules governing microorganisms really don't reflect the nature of biotechnology," said Joseph G. Peripich, a vice president of Meloy Laboratories Inc., based in Springfield, Virginia.

The rules now require companies to obtain export licenses for broad classes of microorganisms and organic chemicals. Bruce F. Mackler, general counsel of the Association of Biotechnology Companies, complained that the Commerce Department processes export licenses on a "cumbersome" case-by-case basis and often lacks the expertise to evaluate them.

The Commerce Department is upgrading its biotechnology resources, setting up an industry advisory committee to provide expertise in drafting new rules.

U.S. biotech companies fear that federal regulations, unfamiliar with the new technology, could draw up export restrictions that would damage U.S. competitiveness in Western markets.

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Cross Rates	July 10
Australia	1.4824
Belgium	36.217
Canada	70.875
France	166.35
Germany	1.9362
Italy	2.3666
Japan	244.35
Netherlands	3.6033
Spain	166.35
Sweden	10.4603
Switzerland	7.2035
U.K.	1.9362
U.S.	1.0000

Source: Reuters

Interest Rates

Rate	July 10
1 month	7 1/8%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters

Key Money Rates July 10

Money Rate	July 10
1 month	7 1/8%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters

Asian Dollar Deposits July 10

Asian Dollar Deposits	July 10
1 month	7 1/8%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters

U.S. Money Market Funds July 10

U.S. Money Market Funds	July 10
1 month	7 1/8%
3 months	7 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters

Gold

Gold	July 10
1 ounce	\$315.00
100 ounces	\$31,500.00
1 ton	\$3,150,000.00

Source: Reuters

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TreAir	4333	14 1/2	17 1/4	18 1/4	+ 3/8
BAT In	3569	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
WOL	2421	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1 1/2
Wang	2222	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0
Amobil	1444	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/8
Tampt	1322	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/8
Conce	1150	9	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/8
ArpoP	1088	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1/8
Echec	1074	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0
KeyPh	975	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1/4
Bompl	892	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0
GC&G	878	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	0
AM Int	697	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 1/8
AmBld	640	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
AmBld	628	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today 2 P.M.
202.21	201.34	201.87	202.37	

Coke Bringing It Back

Reuters
ATLANTA — Coca-Cola Co., ending weeks of speculation, said Wednesday that it will resume marketing its original brand Coke formula under the new brand name Coca-Cola Classic, effective Thursday.

The company said it decided to reissue its original formula because "thousands of dedicated Coca-Cola consumers have told us they still want the original taste as an option."

Coca Cola's decision to reformulate the world's largest selling soft drink after 99 years startled the beverage industry and, according to some reports, angered loyal customers.

But analysts said initial reaction to the new formula was favorable, on balance, with the beverage giant reporting an 8-percent rise in sales in May, the first full month after the reformulation.

It said Classic will be available in some markets within several weeks.

It said introduction of Coca-Cola Classic will not affect plans for its new flagship brand Coke. It said the international roll-out of the new formula will continue this Fall, adding that the original formula also will be made available to bottlers internationally.

It said Coke Classic will be an addition to its

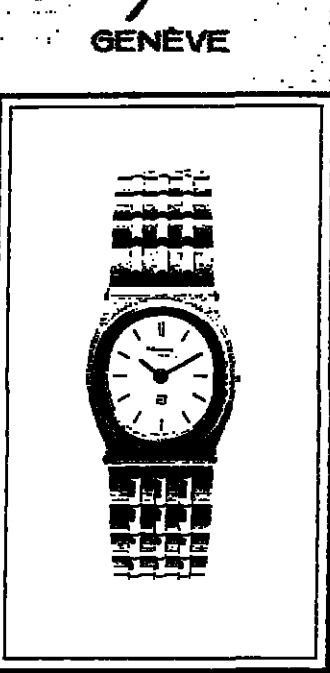
It said Coke Classic will be an addition to its range of products that include its new Coca-Cola brand, which it introduced in April, Diet Coke, Cherry Coke and caffeine-free Coke.

with President Ronald Reagan on a "framework" for their negotiations.

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Chopard
GENÈVE



Monte-Carlo

[illegible]

2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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27	Niagara	2.98	168	17	18	1%	25%	+	+
28	Ontario	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
29	Quebec	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
30	Manitoba	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
31	Alberta	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
32	Saskatchewan	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
33	British Columbia	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
34	Yukon	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
35	Northwest Territories	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
36	Atlantic	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
37	Central	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
38	South	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
39	West	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
40	East	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
41	North	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
42	South	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
43	West	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
44	East	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
45	North	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
46	South	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
47	West	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
48	East	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
49	North	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
50	South	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
51	West	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
52	East	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
53	North	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
54	South	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
55	West	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
56	East	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
57	North	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
58	South	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
59	West	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
60	East	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
61	North	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
62	South	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
63	West	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
64	East	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
65	North	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
66	South	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
67	West	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
68	East	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
69	North	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
70	South	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
71	West	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
72	East	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
73	North	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+
74	South	2.98	168	17	200	1%	25%	+	+

Monte-Carlo

Available at leading jewellers worldwide
Chopard & Cie S.A., 8, rue de Vevrot - Genève 022 82 17 17.

(Continued on Page 10)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Major Restructuring Set By Diamond Shamrock

The Associated Press
DALLAS — Diamond Shamrock Corp., the Dallas-based domestic integrated oil and gas company, announced Wednesday a four-part major restructuring that, officials say, will improve the company's earnings.

William H. Bricker, chairman and chief executive officer, made the announcement at a meeting with stock analysts in New York. The company said in a statement released in Dallas that it will increase its dividend, repurchase up to \$200 million of its stock and create a master limited partnership, in which it will sell 12 percent of that new company.

It also said it will write down assets valued at \$810 million in the second quarter of 1985, with the bulk of that reflected in a charge of \$600 million on the company's Indonesian oil and gas properties.

The company said its offshore oil and gas operations in the Gulf of Mexico will be placed in Diamond Shamrock Offshore Partners Ltd., a master limited partnership with about 12 percent of the partnership units offered in an underwritten public offering expected to be completed about Sept. 1.

Proceeds from the offering will be invested in the partnership's exploration and development programs, the company said.

Diamond Shamrock said it is adjusting its annual dividend of \$1.76 to one that, the company said, is of greater value but will result in less cash for the shareholders.

Beginning with the dividend scheduled for payment on Dec. 9,

the company plans to pay a quarterly dividend of 25 cents cash and 22.5 cents worth of its offshore partners unit. That would result in a cash dividend reduction to \$1, but the company says its full annual value actually would be increased to \$1.90.

Diamond Shamrock said all of its businesses have been facing an environment of severe competition and disinflation. These pressures, especially falling energy prices, have reduced the market value of many of its assets.

It said the write-down will result in a one-time charge against earnings, which will be reflected in a loss for the second quarter and the year.

The company said it will buy back at least 7 million of its 125 million shares of stock outstanding, spending up to \$200 million during the next 18 months. The reduction in shares means an increase in dividends and increases the value of stock to the shareholders, according to the prepared statement.

The company spokeswoman, Ginger Shearburn, said the restructuring action was "just showing our long-term commitment to improving shareholders' value."

Last month the company's common stock fell to a 10-year low after several investment analysts predicted the company's dividend could be in jeopardy following a company report that had a poor earnings outlook.

Diamond Shamrock had earnings last year of \$242 million on sales of \$4.5 billion.

Hongkong Wharf Reports 7% Drop In Yearly Profit

HONG KONG — Hongkong Wharf & Godown Co. said Wednesday that its operating profit for the year ending March 31 slipped 7 percent from a year earlier, to 498.4 million Hong Kong dollars (\$64.2 million), from an annualized \$36.3 million dollars in the previous 15 months.

Effective this year, the company has changed its reporting period from a calendar basis to a fiscal-year basis ending March 31, necessitating the statement of year-end earnings on an annualized basis.

The company also said that funds borrowed from banks to acquire Wheelock Marden & Co. will be repaid in about three years.

It said the acquisition of Wheelock, completed in June, cost about 2.5 billion dollars. It did not specify how much of this was in loans, but said the purchase was financed partly through internal resources.

Georges Besse, Renault's chairman, is aiming to have the automaker break even during 1987 and to begin earning profits in the following years, the executives said.

However, speaking on the condition they not be identified as quoted directly, the executives told reporters that the task will be extremely difficult, adding that a successful outcome of Mr. Besse's strategy will depend on, among other factors, the willingness of labor unions to accept layoffs.

Midland to Regain Aetna's Share In Merchant Bank

LONDON — Midland PLC and Aetna Life & Casualty Co. are about to complete Midland's acquisition of Aetna's 40 percent stake in the merchant bank Samuel Montagu & Co., a Midland spokesman said Wednesday.

At the same time, Aetna will acquire Montagu's investment management division as part of an exchange arrangement that has been under discussion. Financial details are to be given in an official statement expected soon. Midland, which holds the other 60 percent of Montagu, sold the minority interest to Aetna three years ago.

Samuel Montagu last year bought a 29.9 percent stake in the British stockbrokers W. Greenwell & Co. to form a major securities firm when the London Stock Exchange introduces negotiated commission rates and new dealing systems next year.

Market sources said the combination of fund management and securities dealing would constitute one of the main conflict-of-interest problems in the new marketplace.

Renault Aides Say Losses 'Stable' in First 6 Months

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Losses of Renault, France's state-owned automaker, "stabilized" during the first six months of this year primarily because of layoffs and other cost-cutting measures, company executives said Wednesday.

This means that Renault's losses are neither increasing nor decreasing from 1984 levels, the executives said. During the first half of last year, Renault reported a loss of 3.6 billion francs (about \$400 million at current exchange rates), but that widened to 12.5 billion francs for the entire year from 1.57 billion francs in 1983. It was the largest loss ever for a French company.

Georges Besse, Renault's chairman, is aiming to have the automaker break even during 1987 and to begin earning profits in the following years, the executives said.

However, speaking on the condition they not be identified as quoted directly, the executives told reporters that the task will be extremely difficult, adding that a successful outcome of Mr. Besse's strategy will depend on, among other factors, the willingness of labor unions to accept layoffs.

Last month, Renault announced plans to lay off 21,000 people by the end of 1986, reducing its work force in France to 77,000 from 98,000 at the end of 1984. The executives said they were both surprised and relieved by the apparent acceptance of the plan by workers, even though it has been severely criticized by the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, one of several unions represented at Renault, and the French Communist Party.

Leaders of the General Confederation of Labor also recently challenged Renault's plans to provide financial help to its ailing American Motors Corp. affiliate in the

COMPANY NOTES

American Broadcasting Cos. plans to reduce its work force of 13,000 by about 3 percent to cut costs. The company, which is planning to merge with Capital Cities Communications Inc., is to dismiss up to 350 employees by the end of August.

Burlington Northern Inc., which operates the largest U.S. railroad network, reported slightly improved earnings on slightly lower revenues for the quarter ending June 30. It reported second-quarter earnings of \$158.4 million, or \$1.92 per share, on revenues of \$2.09 billion for 1985.

Champion International Corp. has sold several building-products operations to the current management in a leveraged buyout that will create a new company called U.S. Plywood Corp.

Chob-Gelby Ag signed an agreement to buy up to 20 percent of U.S. laser manufacturer Spectra-Physics Inc. for more than \$33 million. The agreement limits Chob-Gelby's stake to a maximum 20 percent until 1992, when it may raise it to 51 percent.

Dalgety PLC said bid acceptances have increased its stake in Gill & Duffus Group PLC to 73 percent. Its offer is now wholly unconditional and will remain open until further notice.

Friedrich Flick Industrieverwaltung's net profit in 1984 fell to 206.2 million Deutsche marks (about \$70 million) from 294.6 million DM in 1983. However, net profit from operations increased more than 100 percent if a 193.9-million-DM gain resulting from the liquidation of Mercure Co. was subtracted from the 1983 result.

General Electric Co. of Britain has bought a further one million of its own shares at 162 pence each. GEC has a program, approved by its shareholders, of buying its own shares for cancellation.

Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. of South Korea has awarded the mandate for a \$177.6-million financing facility to Chemical Asia Ltd., Chemical Bank, KEB (Asia) Finance Ltd. and Korea Exchange Bank. The package will fund construction of four semi-submersible oil rigs for Odeco Inc.

ITT Corp. expects earnings excluding net gains from divestitures for the second quarter of 1985 to increase more than 10 percent over the same quarter last year. Net income for the quarter, including net capital gains from divestitures, is expected to increase approximately 50 percent.

Laura Ashley, a textile and home furnishings company, is seeking a full listing on the London Stock Exchange by early 1986. The company last year made profits of £14 million (\$19.4 million) on sales exceeding £100 million.

Myer Emporium Ltd. directors in Melbourne advised shareholders to take no action on a G.I. Coles and Co. takeover bid. Market analysts valued the Coles bid Tuesday at between \$800 million and \$1 billion and said it would create one of the world's largest retail groups.



Kingdom of Sweden

U.S. \$700,000,000

Floating Rates Notes due 2005 and 3/4% Income Rights due 1990

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 10th July, 1985 to 10th January, 1986 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 7 3/4% per annum.

Interest payable on 10th January, 1986 will amount to U.S. \$399.31 per U.S. \$10,000 Note.

Interest payable on 3/4% Income Rights on 10th January, 1986 will amount to U.S. \$9.58 per U.S. \$10,000 principal amount.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
London
Agent Bank

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

10 July 1985

These fund values are based on the values supplied by the Funds listed with the permission of the Investment Company Institute. They are not intended to be used for investment purposes. The actual values of the funds may vary from those shown.

AL MANAGEMENT
(a) Al-Mat Fund S.A. \$ 10.00
(b) Al-Mat Fund S.A. \$ 10.00

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.
(a) Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. \$ 10.00
(b) Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd. \$ 10.00

BRITISH AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORP.
(a) British American Investment Corp. \$ 10.00
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Earnings

Revenues and profits in millions are in local currency unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Burlington Northern

2nd Qtr. 1985 1984

Revenue 1,000 1,000

Net Income 1,000 1,000

Per Share 1,000 1,000

1st Half 1985 1984

Revenue 1,000 1,000

Net Income 1,000 1,000

Per Share 1,000 1,000

1st Half 1985 1984

Revenue 1,000 1,000

Net Income 1,000 1,000

Per Share 1,000 1,000

1st Half 1985 1984

Revenue 1,000 1,000

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1st Half 1985 1984

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1st Half 1985 1984

Revenue 1,000 1,000

Net Income 1,000 1,000

Per Share 1,000 1,000

1st Half 1985 1984

Revenue 1,000 1,000

Net Income 1,000 1,000

Per Share 1,000 1,000

1st Half 1985 1984

Revenue 1,000 1,000

Net Income 1,000 1,000

Per Share 1,000 1,000

1st Half 1985 1984

Revenue 1,000 1,000

It takes plenty of grey matter to produce black gold

There's no doubt that oil exploration and production take financial muscle.

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Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

100 175.50 175.50

200 175.50 175.50

300 175.50 175.50

400 175.50 175.50

500 175.50 175.50

600 175.50 175.50

700 175.50 175.50

800 175.50 175.50

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U.S. Futures

July 10

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)

5000 bu minimum, dollars per bushel

1985-86

1986-87

1987-88

1988-89

1989-90

1990-91

1991-92

1992-93

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1995-96

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2016-17

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2069-70

Food

COFFEE (CNYCSE)

50,000 lb minimum, dollars per cwt

1985-86

1986-87

1987-88

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1989-90

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2070-71

Metals

COPPER (COMEX)

50,000 lb minimum, dollars per cwt

1985-86

1986-87

1987-88

1988-89

1989-90

1990-91

1991-92

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Wednesday's
NYSE
3pmTables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low

12 Month High

SPORTS

Blue Jays Defeat Mariners on Grand Slam in 13th

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEATTLE—The 10th man and the big man combined to give Toronto an extra-inning victory over Seattle here Monday night. George Bell hit a grand-slam home run in the 13th inning to lead the Blue Jays to their 9-4 victory, and Ron Musselman shut out the Mariners on two hits over the final three innings.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Jays to their 9-4 victory, and Ron Musselman shut out the Mariners on two hits over the final three innings.

"I've been the 10th man on the staff," said Musselman. "So it felt good to nail down three good innings and get the win." He came into the game with a staff-low 3.59 innings pitched. Musselman had appeared in 14 games, less than half as many as Bill Caudill, Gary Lavelle and Jim Aker, the top Toronto relievers.

"George Bell has been our big RBI and home run man all year," said Manager Bobby Cox. "He's been the most consistent hitter on this club." His 17th homer gave Bell 54 runs batted in for the year. Tony Fernandez started the 13th with a walk off Ed Varela. He was erased on a fielder's choice by Damaso Garcia, but Lloyd Moseby and Jeff Burroughs followed with singles before Bell delivered his first career grand slam. Jesse Barfield followed with a double and scored on a triple by Willie Upshaw.

Toronto catcher Buck Martinez suffered a dislocated right ankle. He will be out of action for at least two months — on a bizarre play in the third inning.

Phil Bradley started the inning with an infield single and was balked to second by starter Tom Filer. One out later, Gorman Thomas singled to right, and Jesse Barfield fired home to Martinez. Bradley bled into Martinez, bowling him over and severely wrenching his ankle, but Martinez held onto the ball for the out.

Sitting dazed at the plate, Martinez spotted Thomas trying to take third, but Martinez threw the ball wildly into foul territory down the third-base line. Now on his back, Martinez caught the return throw from left fielder Bill just as Thomas reached the plate, and retired him without moving his glove. Thomas, realizing that Martinez was badly injured, did not slide into the plate.

"He got with instinct," said Cox of Martinez's incredible play. "He's a great competitor, and that's why he did it."

Indians 7, Rangers 2: In Cleveland, Andre Thornton hit a two-run homer and drove in two more runs on a single and a bases-loaded walk to support Bert Blyleven's four-hit pitching. The Indians have their first three-game winning streak since May 18-21. Texas has lost four in a row. Blyleven has pitched seven straight complete games.

Orioles 11, Twins 6: In Baltimore, John Shelby and Alan Wiggins drove in two runs apiece during a six-run fourth and Eddie Murray hit his 10th career grand slam home run in the sixth as the Orioles rallied to defeat Minnesota.

Yankees 6, Royals 4: In New York, Ricky Henderson and Don Mattingly each had two hits and an RBI to help Ron Guidry to his 10th straight victory. Guidry scattered nine hits over 8½ innings in winning his fifth straight start.

Angels 5, Brewers 4: In Anaheim, California, Juan Beniquez's first-pitch single off Rolfe Fingers scored Rob Wilfong from second base in the 10th inning to give California a comeback victory over Milwaukee.

Red Sox 6, A's 3: In Oakland, California, Boston took advantage of three ninth-inning errors to

score three runs and down the A's. **Tigers 6, White Sox 5:** Chet Lemon's single with the bases loaded capped a four-run ninth that lifted the Tigers to victory. Alan Trammell had singled home one run and Kirk Gibson singled in two more before Lemon poked his game-winning hit.

Mets 11, Reds 2: In the National League, in Cincinnati, Dwight Gooden pitched a five-hitter over eight innings and George Foster drove in four runs to pace New York to its rout of the Reds. The Mets have won eight straight, the longest victory streak in the league.

Cubs 7, Padres 3: In Chicago, Ryne Sandberg hit two-run homers in each of the first two innings to start the Cubs past San Diego. Sandberg also singled in the fourth, stole his 25th base of the year and came around to score.

Dodgers 8, Pirates 3: In Pittsburgh, Los Angeles banged out a season-high 16 hits in winning for the eighth time in 10 games and moving to within 2½ games of first place. San Diego in the Western Division.

Expos 5, Braves 1: In Atlanta, Mike Fitzgerald hit a bases-empty homer, Andre Dawson drove in

two runs, and Tim Lincecum and Dan Driessen had four hits apiece as Montreal breezed past the Braves.

Phillies 5, Astros 3: In Houston, Juan Samuel's two-run single and Rick Schu's second double of the game highlighted a five-run fourth that enabled Kevin Gross to win his third straight decision. The Astros dropped their third straight game.

Cardinals 3, Giants 1: In St. Louis, Tom Herr had two hits and drove in two runs, upping his league-leading RBI total to 65, as the Cardinals ran their home record to 28-12. (AP, UPI)

An Olympic Champion Tries to Gear Down

By Chris Cobbs
 Los Angeles Times Service

CARLSBAD, California — Transformations are an American obsession.

In all facets of life, from automobiles to high fashion, there is a fascination with makeovers that enhance, embolden and enlarge. Most of the changes, of course, are aimed at the basics: power, sex appeal and income.

Olympic diving champion Greg Louganis has something else in mind. Already blessed with a powerful physique and success, Louganis just wants to become more relaxed.

The very title of his autobiography, "A Single Obsession," suggests why he's trying to modify his approach to life.

Louganis is not disenchanted with diving — the 1988 Olympics are in the back of his mind — but he is eager to branch out, to become more well-rounded and at peace.

"I'm learning to laugh at myself," Louganis said. Proof was on his wrist. Where another accomplished athlete might flaunt a gold medal, Louganis had a Mickey Mouse watch.

Further proof was his presence in a recent celebrity tennis tournament that offered no prize money. Never mind that he had never picked up a tennis racket before; the idea was to have fun.

Louganis freely admits that he has not purged himself of ambition. He is a budding actor who may eventually get to Broadway or land a starring role in a daytime soap, but this time he's going to have a little fun along the way to the top.

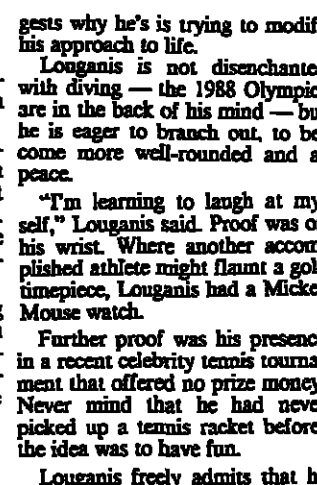
"I've made my share of mistakes, but I have learned a hell of a lot about myself," he said. "In the last two years, I've grown by leaps and bounds as far as becoming a more sociable human being goes. I'm still a little uncomfortable in some situations, but I've forced myself to become a more outgoing person. I just realized it was in my own best interest to do that."

He had a little help doing so. A couple of friends hounded him to crack his facade of seriousness. They showed him photographs of a grinning David Byrne and mimicked his stern expression. At first he got angry. Then he got the point. "Really, I looked absurd," he said.

"Lately, I've been surprising a lot of people, including myself, because I'm more free," he said. "I'm not as keyed up as I used to be. It comes from the friends who made me inject a little humor into all I did."

Beside feeling more at ease with outsiders, Louganis also feels more secure within himself.

From childhood to early adulthood, he was sure only of his ability to dive. Schoolmates taunted him because of his dyslexia, a reading disorder. "I've wondered how my life might have turned out if I hadn't been for diving," Louganis said.



Greg Louganis
 Olympic victory, clenched fist.



These days it's nonprofit tennis and a Mickey Mouse watch.

"There are so many ways a child can turn. So many dyslexic kids wind up in juvenile halls. They don't fit in."

So much importance is placed on academics. Kids are pushed to be professionals, doctors and lawyers. But some can't. I was called lazy and other things, and I never even knew I was dyslexic until I got to college.

Louganis hopes to have his book finished this fall. It's more than his life story, he said. The book is intended to help kids who have an obsession, telling them to weigh the pros and cons of their behavior. "I wouldn't trade my life for anything," Louganis said. "I know it was obsessive, but it's never too late to learn. There is always a choice, and diving was my choice."

But in one sense, even diving worked against him as a youth: He was always outside the athletic mainstream populated by football and basketball stars. And that still holds — in the last few years, Louganis has made the unpleasant discovery that there isn't a great demand for his picture on a cereal box or in the driver's seat of a rental car.

He is shopping for a company or a product to endorse, and is being as picky as potential advertisers. "I want to be loyal to one association," he said. "If you do too many products, you dilute your value. You learn a sense of loyalty in athletics, and I want that to carry over into the rest of my life. I don't have too many friends, but the ones I have are really special."

Louganis frets about some aspects of his acting career, especially his stage presence, but he undeniably brought a presence to diving unlike anything ever seen in the sport. Louganis won't make any decisions on his future until after the 1986 world championships.

"If I do well, I will continue diving," he said. "If not, I may retire. I can't maintain a peak level for 15 years. I've been there since 1976, and I don't want to burn out. I want to enjoy diving and not let it rule me."

"I'm not going to commit myself right now. I would like to go to Seoul [for the Olympics] in 1988, but that isn't to say my mind is made up. I know this much: I wouldn't have any regrets if I finished second or third at Seoul. I would just see that as confirmation it was time to retire."

Which would mean the transformation was complete, that the time had come when he could take a running start, belly-flop into a pool and laugh about it.



Toronto catcher Buck Martinez, his right ankle severely dislocated in a collision seconds earlier, tagged out baserunner Gorman Thomas to end the third inning Monday in Seattle.

They've Only Scratched the Surface

By Scott Ostler
 Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES—AstroTurf is spreading like grass. In baseball, smart teams are installing it and smarter teams are using it to their advantage, tailoring the team to suit the artificial surface.

The St. Louis Cardinals, for instance, play a brand of baseball that is about as natural and traditional as driving a golf ball in a tile bathroom. The Non-Grasshouse Gang beats the ball into the stuff and runs out doubles and triples while the other team waits for the ball to come down.

That exciting style of ball was bound to inspire creative use of new, synthetic surfaces in other sports. In the past few weeks some interesting developments have cropped up. A sampling:

● **AUGUSTA, Georgia**—Angusta National, home of the Masters golf tournament, has cleaned up its act. The entire course has been carpeted in AstroTurf. "I think this will take care of all those player complaints about our bent grass," he said. "Now if any of the grass gets bent, we'll send out guys to screw in new blades."

"I think spectators and golfers alike will appreciate the sanitation aspect. Have you ever looked real close at natural grass? There's all kinds of stuff down there—bugs, worms, dirt. It's disgusting."

Angusta National is expected to play shorter because of the bounciness of AstroTurf, but the no one is sure just how much shorter. "A fountains testing the course is still on the first tee, waiting for

their drives to stop rolling," the spokesman said. ● **LOUISVILLE, Kentucky**—Pesky, dangerous, flying dirt duds and the distracting noise of pounding hoofs have been eliminated from horse racing's most prestigious event. At the Kentucky Derby, plain dirt is out. DerbyDirt is in.

"With the horses wearing rubber shoes, made by Nike, running on this new surface, we expect to cut the time of the actual race in half," said a track steward at Churchill Downs. "That will leave more time for betting, drinking and TV commercials."

● **PAMPLONA, Spain**—The annual running of the bulls will be faster and more exciting with AdidasTurf, a rubberized street-paving compound. "We expect to cut down on the number of gaily injuries, your gamings, your trappings," said Jose Torio, president of the local chamber of commerce.

"On this AdidasTurf stuff, the runners can make sharper cuts to evade the rampaging bulls." Asked if the bulls would also be able to make sharper cuts, Toro winked and said: "Si."

● **HOUSTON**—The Astrodomes, which first brought you AstroTurf, has announced the installation of a revolutionary new playing surface—Greencrete, which is concrete painted green. "We've worked the bugs out," said a spokesman for Acme Sand & Gravel, the company that developed Greencrete. "The first batches looked real unnatural, but we've developed true paints. Now the similarity of our product to the color of real grass is remarkable. Frightening, even."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	100	80	.556	4 1/2
St. Louis	98	82	.547	5 1/2
Los Angeles	95	85	.524	8 1/2
San Francisco	92	88	.511	11 1/2
San Diego	90	90	.500	14 1/2
San Francisco	88	92	.488	17 1/2
Los Angeles	85	95	.474	20 1/2
San Diego	82	98	.450	23 1/2
San Francisco	80	100	.444	26 1/2
Los Angeles	78	102	.433	29 1/2
San Diego	75	105	.413	32 1/2
San Francisco	72	108	.398	35 1/2
Los Angeles	70	110	.386	38 1/2
San Diego	68	112	.377	41 1/2
San Francisco	65	115	.361	44 1/2
Los Angeles	62	118	.344	47 1/2
San Diego	60	120	.333	50 1/2
San Francisco	58	122	.324	53 1/2
Los Angeles	55	125	.308	56 1/2
San Diego	52	128	.292	59 1/2
San Francisco	50	130	.280	62 1/2
Los Angeles	48	132	.267	65 1/2
San Diego	45	135	.250	68 1/2
San Francisco	42	138	.233	71 1/2
Los Angeles	40	140	.222	74 1/2
San Diego	38	142	.211	77 1/2
San Francisco	35	145	.193	80 1/2
Los Angeles	32	148	.176	83 1/2
San Diego	30	150	.167	86 1/2
San Francisco	28	152	.156	89 1/2
Los Angeles	25	155	.139	92 1/2
San Diego	22	158	.125	95 1/2
San Francisco	20	160	.111	98 1/2
Los Angeles	18	162	.100	101 1/2
San Diego	15	165	.083	104 1/2
San Francisco	12	168	.067	107 1/2
Los Angeles	10	170	.059	110 1/2
San Diego	8	172	.047	113 1/2
San Francisco	5	175	.029	116 1/2
Los Angeles	3	177	.017	119 1/2
San Diego	2	178	.011	122 1/2
San Francisco	1	179	.006	125 1/2

Cycling

Tour de France

Stage	Winner	Time
1. Paris to Lille	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
2. Lille to Roubaix	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
3. Roubaix to Arras	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
4. Arras to Compiègne	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
5. Compiègne to Amiens	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
6. Amiens to Reims	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
7. Reims to Metz	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
8. Metz to Nancy	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
9. Nancy to Strasbourg	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
10. Strasbourg to Colmar	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
11. Colmar to Mulhouse	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
12. Mulhouse to Belfort	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
13. Belfort to Besancon	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
14. Besancon to Dijon	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
15. Dijon to Yverdon	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
16. Yverdon to Lausanne	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
17. Lausanne to Bern	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
18. Bern to Lucerne	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
19. Lucerne to Zurich	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
20. Zurich to Basel	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
21. Basel to Schaffhausen	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
22. Schaffhausen to Appenzel	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
23. Appenzel to St. Gallen	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
24. St. Gallen to Chur	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
25. Chur to Davos	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
26. Davos to Sion	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
27. Sion to Martigny	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
28. Martigny to Annecy	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
29. Annecy to Thonon	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
30. Thonon to Evian	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
31. Evian to Annemasse	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
32. Annemasse to Cluses	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
33. Cluses to Saint-Gervais	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
34. Saint-Gervais to Courmayeur	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
35. Courmayeur to Aosta	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
36. Aosta to Isona	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
37. Isona to Bardonecchia	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
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98. Bardonecchia to Courmayeur	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
99. Courmayeur to Aosta	Greg Louganis	1:02:45
100. Aosta to Isona	Greg Louganis	1:02:45

Football

Canadian Football League Leaders

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Edmonton	10	6	.625	0
Calgary	9	7	.562	1 1/2
Winnipeg	8	8	.500	3 1/2
Saskatchewan	7	9	.438	5 1/2

